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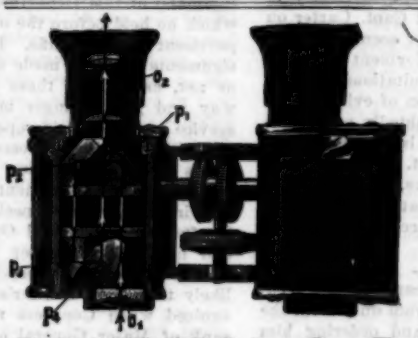

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.

Objection is made by Capt. Carter and his friends to any statement that suggests that they have sought to mitigate his sentence, or have pleaded for clemency on his behalf. This would be a practical admission of guilt, whereas those who have interested themselves in the matter of an appeal to the President believe that Capt. Carter is guiltless of any offence and they wish that the President should prevent what they insist is a miscarriage of justice. Hon. Wayne McVeigh, was asked by friends of Capt. Carter to intervene in the matter. This he consented to do on condition that he was to have the fullest opportunity for investigation. His connection with the case was not to be made known, so that he could withdraw if he was not satisfied that Capt. Carter had been improperly convicted. As the result of his thorough examination of the case Mr. McVeigh made an earnest and eloquent appeal to President McKinley to set aside the verdict. The case against Capt. Carter on the main charge of conspiracy has never seemed to us a strong one upon the evidence. His employment of skilled attorneys who pleaded the statute of limitations and otherwise sought to prevent the introduction of evidence admitted by the court martial, has undoubtedly prejudiced the service against Capt. Carter, but it is not necessarily proof of guilt and we are told that Capt. Carter objected to the plea of the statute of limitations, but was overruled by his attorneys, who insisted that they should be allowed to determine this question according to their professional judgment.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department on Wednesday detaching Rear Admi. Schley from duty with the Porto Rico Evacuation Commission and ordering him home. It has been decided by the President and Secretary Long that Admi. Schley, after a brief rest, is to be assigned to some important command afloat, most probably the European Station, which it is supposed will be re-established as soon as practicable. While calling on the President this week Admi. Schley was asked what duty he preferred and replied that nothing would suit him better than service afloat after a visit to his home and a short rest. He informed the President that he did not wish to be on duty in Washington, and that no detail would be more acceptable to him than some time at sea. The President informed the Admiral that his wishes would be complied with, and that if no station was vacant within the next month or so that a squadron would be created for him. Admi. Schley said to the Washington representative of the Journal that he did not know precisely what sea command he would receive but was confident that it would be a desirable one. He further said that he would remain on waiting orders probably until the latter part of December.

After a careful conference between the Secretary of War, Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Maj. Shaler, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, it has been decided to arm immediately all the United States troops with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The Ordnance officers report that the manufacture of these rifles has advanced to such a point that the undertaking is practicable. For the present, therefore, exit Springfield! Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, the armories have been running steadily, turning out the Krag rifles at a rate of 9,000 per month. As rapidly as the guns can be packed and sent forward the Springfields will be retired and the men supplied with the modern rifles. The troops in the Philippines will receive at once large supplies of these guns, and ammunition. All of the men will be provided with the Krag rifles and the old Springfields turned over to the natives. It is the intention of the War Department to organize the natives into well equipped commands. In fact, Secretary Alger will recommend to Congress that enlistments for the Regular Army of the United States be made among the native populations of America's new possessions. The wide distribution of the Krag as the only service weapon will do much to establish its comparison with the Springfield on an equal basis for the two arms. The Springfield is the product of a quarter of a century of unremitting criticism and change, the only method that can make the perfect arm, or at least the arm that is most perfectly adapted to American soldiers. It is a pity that the artillery cannot enjoy the same experience in use and the same improvement at the hands of the ordnance officers.

Upon the return of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt to the United States he will be assigned to his former command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island. Gen. Shafter, now in temporary command of this Department, will assume the command which he held before the outbreak of hostilities, the Department of the Pacific. It is understood that these assignments are to be made whether hostilities are resumed or not, as both of these officers are satisfied to make way and give younger men an opportunity for active service commanding troops in the field. Maj. Gen. Merritt will reach the retirement age on June 16, 1900, and as his immediate superior, Gen. Miles, has still five years to serve before retirement, he can be advanced no further in rank without special Congressional action. Gen. Shafter will be retired Oct. 16, 1899, and his wish to end his military career in his adopted home on the Pacific Slope will be respected. It is thought more than likely that Gen. Shafter's services in Cuba will be recognized when Congress meets by advancement to the rank of Major General of the Army before his retirement.

The officers of our Navy would not shed many tears if the Maria Teresa was never seen again. She can never be a favorite ship for service, with either officers or men. So far as there is any sentiment connected with her, it is to her disadvantage, and the money it will cost to put her in order for service can be better spent on an entirely new vessel. With the Philippines in our possession, with Porto Rico and Cuba under our control, we are in no danger of forgetting what was accomplished by the naval heroes of our war with Spain. Perhaps the best thing we can do with the Maria Teresa is to turn her over to Capt. J. W. Miller, of the New York Naval Reserve, for his boys to practice on. He wants her and we doubt whether the Navy does or not. She will serve to keep the youngsters in mind of the glories of our Navy. The Government might give Capt. Miller a quit claim deed for the vessel and let him bring her home if he can.

The first movement of the American Army of Occupation to Cuba has been made. On Sunday last, the Government transport Manitoba sailed from Savannah, Ga., for Nuevitas, Cuba, carrying Gen. Carpenter and his headquarters and six troops of the 8th Regular Cavalry, about 700 men, with the necessary equipment. From all reports which have come to the War Department regarding the embarkation the manner in which the Manitoba was handled was a great improvement on anything of the kind since the beginning of the war. The six troops of cavalry arrived in Savannah early Saturday morning, and were on their way to sea with supplies to last several months within 24 hours. The city of Savannah is regarded by officers of the Army as an ideal place for embarking troops.

President McKinley has appointed Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, of the 8th Cavalry, to be a Captain and A. Q. M. The promotion of Lieut. Byron to the rank of Captain is a recognition of his distinguished services both during the late war and during the Pine Ridge campaign of 1891. In the war with Spain, Lieut. Byron served as Aide-de-Camp with Gen. Schwan's brigade in Porto Rico. At the engagement of Hormigueros he was severely wounded while leading a detachment of troops against a superior force. This officer is well known in the service and his devotion to duty and soldierly qualities are recognized by his brother officers.

Owing to the rapid spread of fever among the members of the 1st New York Volunteers, now stationed in Honolulu, orders have been issued recalling the regiment. Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of California, has been instructed by the War Department authorities to forward the orders to this regiment on the next steamer which leaves San Francisco for Honolulu. Officials of the War Department are well pleased with the services rendered by this regiment in the Hawaiian Islands. It is undoubtedly one of the best Volunteer organizations in the service.

The board of Army officers, appointed to select camp sites in Cuba for the American Army of Occupation has left Washington again for Havana. After completing the arrangement for the reception of the troops at that place, the entire board will move into the interior of the island and select camping grounds for other detachments of the Army. The work of this board has thus far proved to be eminently satisfactory and its recommendations have been adopted by the War Department without change.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten shows that in spite of his prophetic vagaries he has good "horse sense" when he advises the Connecticut Legislature to re-elect Gen. J. H. Hawley to the Senate, as he does in a letter to the New Haven "Register." He says: "Throughout my own service in the Regular Army Senator Hawley has been the very pillar of strength in matters that looked toward military reorganization, and to the healthy increment of our preparations for war, nor is there in Washington a mind more stored with information upon our military needs."

Examinations are now being held in the Army Medical Museum in Washington to fill a large number of vacancies existing in the Medical Corps of the Army. There are about 20 applicants now undergoing the examination and as the vacancies are about 15 in number, it is probable that another examination will be necessary. If so, the second examination will be held at the same place on the 21st of this month.

The Navy Inspection Board, which has been conducting experiments with the Holland submarine boat, has submitted its report to the Navy Department, and it is understood that it is favorable to the vessel. A similar boat is building at Baltimore for the Navy. She is about 20 per cent. from completion and should be ready for her trial trip early this winter.

Maj. Gen. Miles has decided that commanding officers of military departments outside of the limits of the United States have full control of the transfers from the line to the staff, the enlistment, re-enlistment and discharge of members of the Hospital Corps, precisely the same as commanding officers in the United States.

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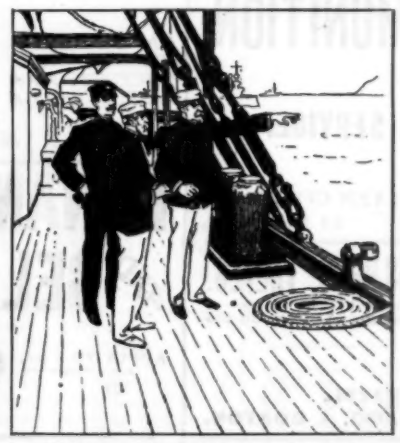

Miniature reproduction of full-page picture in the December CENTURY. Sampson, Schley, and Hobson on the deck of the "New York."

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THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

The artillery had the opportunity of their lives at the battle of Omdurman, and the butcher's bill of that engagement shows how well they improved it, testing the effect of shrapnel on living men as it has never been done before. All the conditions favored the artillery—fanatical Dervishes charging in mass over an almost perfectly level and smooth plain, containing not even vegetation, beyond a few tufts of grass. There was absolutely no cover and the enemy were exposed from first to last to the fire of shrapnel from three field batteries and one horse battery, each firing 500 rounds, one nearly 1,000 rounds. The field batteries began firing at 1,700 yards, and in face of their heavy fire, and that of the small arms and Maxims, the Dervishes pushed their assault up to 400 yards, one body of forty horsemen actually galloping to within 350 yards before they were annihilated by the cross-fire of the four batteries and the infantry and Maxims. No large unbroken body of men came nearer than 800 yards. Isolated groups struggled on, but the great wave was stayed by the terrible shrapnel fire before it approached within 900 yards. At about 600 yards range the three field batteries opened with "case" and kept this up to 400 yards, some minutes, each battery firing some 80 rounds of case. L. Oppenheim, who tells this story more at length in the "United Service Magazine" for November, after the engagement, found the Dervish dead lying in countless heaps in front of the battery line of fire. The batteries changed front several times and on another front, which was open to a greater distance, two of the batteries opened on the enemy at 3,000 yards range, while a gunboat, stationed to protect the right rear, enfiladed them at long range. Here the attack was repulsed with such fearful loss to the enemy that they retired before the infantry or Maxims had fired a single round. The Dervishes never approached within 2,000 yards on this side and retired, leaving about 1,300 bodies on the field, by actual count, three days after the battle.

There was unusual activity about the War Department this week in the direction of getting troops in readiness for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing ten regiments of the Regular Army, now stationed at Northwestern posts, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates. It was but a few months ago that these regiments, or most of them, were sent to the Northern and Western posts for recuperation. While holding themselves ready for service they will now be recruited to their full strength, and the proper departments of the Government have been directed to prepare supplies for them and to arrange transportation as soon as they are ordered to move. One reason given for the mobilization of these commands is that they are intended to replace the regiments which have given trouble and created disturbances, such as those just reported from Gen. Wood's command in Santiago. It is more probable, however, that some of the Regular regiments are destined to replace Volunteers who have been pleading to be sent home. It is generally believed that the movement to Cuba will begin sooner than was originally intended and undoubtedly the Government is obliged to maintain an attitude of preparation for any emergency that may grow out of the pending peace negotiations. The story that during the negotiations Spain has been able to form some sort of coalition with European powers to back up her contentions may be dismissed without discussion. The consequences of such a step would be too serious for any but the most urgent circumstances.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy was completed this week and will be ready for publication by the time Congress assembles. Secretary Long will present one of the most noteworthy reports made by the Navy Department in many years, and his review of the operations by the Navy during the past six months will be a valuable contribution. His recommendations for enlarging the fleets will be liberal, but they do not contemplate a programme of building such as was outlined by the Naval Board of Construction last September. The precise number and class of vessels that he will ask for are not definitely known, but it is supposed the Secretary will recommend additional battleships and a number of armored cruisers, the latter type being now considered essential to an effective service. Besides an increase in the number of ships he will of course ask authority for enlisting additional seamen, who are needed for vessels now building. A strong appeal will also be made in behalf of the speedy passage of the pending personnel measure to which almost every naval officer looks with deep interest. The Secretary will show that either the personnel bill must be adopted or some other means obtained for providing the necessary officers for the naval service that will shortly be required. The present force is inadequate for the vessels now in commission and various lines of work on shore requiring the attention of officers cannot longer be neglected.

The "Correo Militar" gives, from official sources, a statement of the losses suffered by Admi. Cervera's squadron on the occasion of the unhappy dash from Santiago. When the ships left Cape Verde, including forty stokers engaged there, their complements were as follows: Maria Teresa, 556; Oquendo, 487; Vizcaya, 491; Cristobal Colon, 567; Furor, 80, and Pluton, 80, making a total of 2,261. When the squadron issued from Santiago it was thirty-four short of this number, eight having been killed in the trenches and sixteen wounded, while ten were sick at the hospital. Of the 2,227 officers and men who took part in the battle, 392 were killed and missing, while 120 got ashore and escaped to Santiago, and the remarkable statement is made that only twenty-eight were wounded and succored by the Americans, and 1,687 have now returned to their own country. Some of the more recent vessels have come back to Spain, and the government is willing to sell others to the governments of South America, which have made some offers with that view.

The interdependence of industries affords some of the most remarkable phenomena of modern life. A while ago the suggested use of camphor in smokeless powder threatened to raise the price of that drug to a point it has not reached for centuries and now the established use of cellulose in the powder adopted by the United States, Japan and other governments has caused an unwonted consumption of alcohol. The internal revenue collections in the Peoria (Ill.) district were more than $2,200,000 for October alone, a large part of it being due to a train load of spirits shipped to Japan. Our own Government has bought 4,000 barrels of alcohol since the war broke out. It is remarkable that in spite of our large revenue tax foreign governments look to us for a supply of the spirits needed for this manufacture. A Chicago dispatch says the British government has ordered 25,000 barrels and will want 100,000 more. This large use of alcohol shows how generally the nitro cellulose powders have been adopted for military use.

A correspondent says: "How could you give publicity to such scurrilous twaddle as that stuff from an Auditor about prize money? The man's statements are too outrageous and absurd to receive notice of any sort, and that an official of the Government should say such things about a man of Sampson's character and standing, besides villifying the service in general by his remarks, is indeed melancholy." It would seem that the readers of the Army and Navy Journal ought to be immune against such attacks and it is well that they should know what is being said about them even by an Auditor of the Treasury. The article published is an illustration of the distinctively civilian misconception of military men, which should be taken account of, for whatever may be thought of it, this misconception has unfortunately a decided influence upon public opinion and upon legislation. No intelligent man would think of suggesting that doctors encourage disease because of the profit it brings to them, but otherwise intelligent men do reason in this way about the Navy and Army.

Much pressure is being brought to bear upon the War Department to have the Volunteer troops now in the Philippines return to this country, and it is understood that this wish is largely due to letters which have been received by relatives and friends from the men in Manila. Some of these letters have been published in local papers and have aroused active sympathy throughout the States. It is the garrison duty and the duty of policing the city which is most objected to. The uncertain state of affairs now existing in the Philippines makes it impossible for the War Department to take favorable action on these requests. Gen. Otis reports that he cannot spare any of his command and it may even be necessary to order additional regiments to his station if the final action of Spain continues uncertain. Requests for the muster out of other Volunteer organizations still come to the War Department in quantities, notwithstanding the persistent refusals which they have met. No further reduction in the size of the Army can possibly be made pending action by Congress for a larger Regular Army. It may be that the wish which certain Congressmen are known to entertain in regard to the muster out of Volunteers will lead to the passage of an Army bill in a much shorter time than would ordinarily be given to a measure of such importance.

The question of outfits for naval divers is now being investigated at Newport by direction of the Navy Department, a board having been appointed to report thereon as soon as the trial has been completed. After the loss of the Maine at Havana a number of the naval divers were set to work and the experience with certain parts of the apparatus showed so many defects as to make many important changes necessary. Secretary Long has ordered a board to investigate fully the subject of diving apparatus and to consider all devices and designs which may be submitted for trial. The board has conducted some experiments of its own, including the use of a telephone system for operation between the diver and the men working the apparatus which so far has been very successful. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to supply its warships with the most improved diving apparatus that can be secured.

Capt. James B. Foraker, A. A. G., son of Senator Foraker, lately on the staff of Gen. Wade, has tendered his resignation, which is accepted, to take effect Dec. 31 next. Capt. Foraker stated this week that there is better discipline, in important particulars, among the Cuban soldiery than can be found in any army in the world under the same circumstances. These soldiers whose number is placed by Gen. Gomez at 25,000 are quartered in camps of a thousand or fifteen hundred in various parts of the island. According to Capt. Foraker their officers hold them to rigid rules of good conduct, especially in the matter of remaining close to camps and of preserving inviolate all private property. A dead line is established around the camps outside of which a soldier may not go upon penalty of being shot by the guards.

Two vessels captured from the Spanish during the war are now on their way from Cuba to Northern ports, stopping en route at several of the coastwise cities to allow the people an opportunity of seeing some of Spain's former navy. These two vessels are the gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval, which arrived at Key West early this week from Guantanamo and left soon after for Charleston, on their way to Portsmouth, N. H., where they will be overhauled and fitted out for service in the Navy. Both are steel vessels, three years old, and were built especially for service in Cuban waters. Lieut. E. A. Anderson commands the Alvarado and Lieut. Victor Blue the Sandoval. Both vessels will probably require an extensive overhauling before they are assigned to regular duty.

The mode in which the "Black Bonaparte," Samory, who has lately been captured in Africa gradually built up a power that defied the Europeans for twenty years, shows an ingenious use of the slave trade, as the basis for a military power that was not to be despised. Col. Combes, of the British service, who fought against him for years, thinks that it was not only the character, tactical ability, and tyrannical power of Samory that gave him his strength, but still more the ingenious means by which he took pains to provide himself with arms of precision. He had said to himself that if he had these not a tribe in the bend of the Niger could resist him. Beginning by making a few captives he exchanged these with slave merchants for good rifles or the means of procuring them, and thus provided he was able to make raids, and to bring large numbers of slaves into the market, always investing his gains in rifles and munitions of war. Thus he brought into subjection the inferior peoples of the region, regarding them as a sort of war treasury upon which he could draw at need. To prevent a similar performance on the part of some other African chief, Col. Combes says the slave trade must be stopped and he urges that military posts should be established on all the frontier lines separating the empire of Samory from the hinterland of the British territories of Sierra Leone and Lagos as well as from the Republic of Liberia. If this be done, he says, Samory can have no successor, because the sources of his strength will be cut off.

ON BEHALF OF THE NAVY.

At the dinner to General Miles in New York Admiral Erben, in response to the Navy, said: "It was a hard struggle in the American Navy for many years to keep our heads above water, but we managed to preserve our organization and fourteen or fifteen years ago began to rebuild our Navy. Before that our ships were bad, worse than bad—in fact our guns were largely Quakers; but our men, thank God, were true. (Cheers.)

"There was one man who, I believe, had more to do with the building up of the new Navy than anyone else, and I am glad to see him here this evening. I refer to ex-Secretary Tracy."

At this the audience cheered until Mr. Tracy was forced to rise in his place at the speakers' table and bow his acknowledgments.

"Our Navy," concluded Admiral Erben, "is now on a good fighting basis. (Cheers and laughter.) We've got the ships, we've got the guns, we've got the men, and we're prepared for whatever may come."

On the same occasion Captain Paget, R. N., said: "A virile and powerful race cannot be bounded or restrained within a circumscribed area. I am proud and glad of the fortune that has brought me into contact with your Navy, and I shall always carry in memory with the greatest pleasure my association with your fighting men in these last few epoch-making months. In the future, whenever fortune may throw me in with Americans, I shall know that where I see the Stars and Stripes there I shall find always a brother soldier, if not actually an ally." (Cheers.)

In response to a toast to the Navy at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, Paymaster General Stewart, of the Navy, said: "Too much honor cannot be accorded to the men whose success in battle has given such prestige to the nation. But the pride of the American people in the Navy has for its true resting place, I think, foundations deeper and broader and surer than the thrilling splendor of any single victory, or the brilliant achievements of any individual hero. Back of Manila and Santiago, back of Port Hudson and Mobile Bay, back of the Kearsarge and the Hartford and the Constitution lie secrets of success that are a truer basis of pride. First and chiefest of them all is that spirit of chivalry and of honor which through all the years of its history has infused and characterized the American Navy.

"Back of every success that has of late been gained lie results in ways of organizing and in the magnificent personnel of more than a hundred years of experience and tradition. If victories have come, they have not come by chance. If the work of the Navy has gone smoothly, it has been owing to thorough organization in each bureau and in every Navy Yard and Naval Station, and to a system that has been adopted within the past few years which governs the course of every transaction and makes an accurate account of every dollar that is spent. (Applause.) Furthermore, if the ships of the Navy are handled with skill, if its guns are served with accuracy, if officers, sailors and marines stand unflinching in moments of peril, and show themselves equal to any emergency, it is owing to high standards in professional education, to the lofty spirit that is inculcated in and that pervades the services, to laborious training and to ceaseless drilling." (Applause.)

THE CAMP AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 5, 1898.

The movement of the 7th Army Corps from Jacksonville, Fla., to this point, and the establishment of headquarters has been successfully accomplished, the transportation was without accident, and every department worked with a smoothness worthy of old campaigners. The camps are located in a level stretch of lands all well cleared, and partly under cultivation; the 1st Brigade on a new and well made "chert" road about three miles from the center of the city, the 2d Brigade on the old shell toll road running to Thunderbolt, a resort on the salts; near the two camps is the "Avondale rifle range," owned by the military of Savannah, and this will be used for target practice by all the regiments of the 7th Corps. Every day numbers of visitors go out to the two camps, and on Sundays crowds are there.

Every evening one of the regimental bands gives a concert on the piazza of the hotel De Soto, which has been made Corps Headquarters. Some of these bands, in fact, most of them, play excellent music, equal to any of the bands of the Regular service. The transport Michigan arrived on Friday, Nov. 4, with a battalion of heavy artillery Volunteers from Maine, and a battalion of the 2d Volunteer Engineers, both commands being attached to the 7th Corps.

The 5th U. S. Cav., and probably the 3d Georgia Vol. Inf. will take this transport to Cuba and Porto Rico within a week or ten days.

The officers of the 2d Louisiana Vol. Inf. gave a delightful hop at the hotel De Soto on Friday evening, which was largely attended by Savannah society.

Major Russell B. Harrison, who has charge of the Provost Guard, has maintained the best of order in Savannah. The 4th Illinois Volunteers form the Provost Guard and perform their duty excellently. The regiment is divided up into four or five small camps in various sections of the city and suburbs, having headquarters in the armory of the "Chatham Artillery," centrally located. The past few days have been busy ones for the Provost Guard, because of the paying off of six regiments; some of the men have been somewhat reckless, and Major Harrison deserves great credit for the excellent order kept, and the 4th Illinois regiment has no superiors as Provost Guards. The encampment of 15,000 troops is no small affair, and the streets are simply crowded with soldiers, who seem happy and well kept, and one cannot help noticing how promptly and strictly salutes are given and acknowledged between officers and enlisted men passing on the streets; the discipline of the 7th Corps seems to be excellent.

The officers and men are all anxiously awaiting orders to move to Cuba. The wharves along the city front seem to be of great interest to all hands, and by the time the Corps receives its marching orders the men will have become more or less familiar with vessels and navigation.

At the dinner to General Miles, Mr. Choate, who presided, said: "At the special request of General Miles I propose the health of General William R. Shafter." There were shouts of "Good! Good!" as the company rose and drank the toast.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The report of Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler is an interesting and important document, describing not only the work done during the hurry of the past few months, but the permanent preparation made and the plans laid for meeting such an emergency with greater promptitude and certainty in future. The sums to the credit of the Department during the year were $29,858,783.19. The increase of office business called for a temporary increase of the office force, which he includes in the estimates of the next year.

During the year 9,334 Springfield .45 rifles and 439 carbines were issued to State troops, bringing the total issues under the law of Feb. 24, 1897, up to 33,898 rifles and 1,030 carbines. Ordnance and ordnance stores to the amount of $8,150.50 have been sold to the States.

Gen. Flagler questions the wisdom of having the States furnish arms and equipments to troops mustered into the United States service, as these equipments were not always in good order when the troops were mustered in for the present war, "and it is a question whether troops would not have been ready for service at least as quickly by leaving their ordnance and ordnance stores with the States and by equipping them with new stores furnished by the United States in perfect condition and ready for active service." Besides this "stripping the States of all ordnance and ordnance stores during protracted war might be very objectionable. There were cases where States applied to this Department for an issue of arms and equipments for defensive purposes immediately after the State troops had left."

Plans For Future Equipment.

So long as the principal dependence in this country in time of war is a large Volunteer force, newly levied, it is impracticable to keep on hand large supplies of cavalry, artillery and horse equipments, as these in the course of a few years will not only deteriorate, but will have to be materially modified to keep pace with improvements. The major part of such material can be supplied as rapidly as troops can be raised, mustered into the service, and prepared for campaign. There should, however, be on hand field and siege artillery with carriages and a portion of the harness required for 500,000 men. Such guns and carriages cannot be turned out in large numbers until about six months after initiating the work. If sufficient of this material were on hand for an Army of 500,000 men, the resources of the Department and of the country would provide additional field and siege material rapidly enough to supply the troops as raised, and to make up for losses which would occur in battle. A supply of ammunition for field and siege guns sufficient for three months should at all times be kept on hand. By the expiration of that period the plant that is now established at Frankford Arsenal, and that which it is expected will be installed at Rock Island Arsenal, would be capable of meeting all requirements.

The question of the supply of small arms presents difficulties. The changes and improvements in arms are such as to make it practically impossible to keep even large standing armies armed with the latest and best arms. A nation that does not keep a standing army ready equipped is still less likely to undergo the great cost of changing arms in store in order to be always ready to furnish the latest and most improved patterns immediately. When the model of the infantry rifle is changed, however, it is believed that a supply of at least 100,000 stand should be procured by purchase or manufacture at the earliest moment that the resources of the arsenals and the country can produce them, and that machinery should be installed at Springfield and Rock Island for their production at the rate of 2,500 stand per day. After a sufficient reserve is established some 30,000 per year should thereafter be manufactured, as experience has proved that this number will add to the supply required as rapidly as is desirable, provided always that machinery has been installed for rapid increase of the output whenever war is anticipated.

Gen. Flagler believes that the policy of relying upon our own resources is better than purchasing arms abroad, which he considers is a very dangerous reliance.

In all his report Gen. Flagler treats the subject of armament as one that is still open and destined to have many answers in future. "Also, in my judgment," he says, "when changes of pattern are deemed wise it should not be expected that Congress will provide for changing at once the reserve arms kept on hand, and it must always be anticipated that patterns not the very latest may sometimes have to be issued for temporary use until others can be manufactured or procured."

By strenuous exertion the Department was able to meet the demand for small arm ammunition. With the new plants at Frankford and Rock Island Arsenals its position in this particular will be very much improved, and the Department can meet the demands for ammunition "in any war that can be anticipated."

Gen. Flagler believes it to be impracticable to provide quickly a coast defence, and we will always be forced in any emergency to rely upon what has been provided in time of peace. "I think it fair to state, though not in the way of complaint, that this has been urged upon Congress each year for the past ten years." Only two establishments in the country can furnish forgings for guns and only one in addition to Watervliet Arsenal has finished and assembled guns of all calibers. Several can supply carriages which can be procured more rapidly than guns.

"Few establishments in this country now manufacture armor-piercing projectiles and smokeless powder, yet both these articles can be procured more rapidly than either guns or mortars. For these reasons, at the outbreak of the war the Ordnance Department had on hand more guns than carriages, more guns and carriages than projectiles, and more projectiles than powder. When the necessity arose for procuring deficient materials as rapidly as possible, the Department found that it was enabled by contracts to increase the supply of gun carriages, projectiles, and powder rapidly enough to complete the amount of armament that was practicable, and limited and fixed by the guns that were on hand.

"It is probable that there must be added to the plans and estimates for the coast defence some provision for the defence of added possessions."

Great difficulty was caused by the lack of a sufficient number of the specially trained officers required by the ordnance service and some inspecting officers had from three to six contract establishments under their charge. The number of officers serving at the ordnance establishments had to be reduced to provide inspectors when the increased operations for coast defence began in February and again when the Army had to be equipped in April.

Small Arms.

"Much has been stated in public print derogatory to the caliber .45 Springfield rifle, with which a large portion of our Army is equipped. Many, if not most, of these statements appear to have been made thoughtlessly or by persons without such knowledge of the matter as would enable them to give a valuable opinion. Absence of exact knowledge appeared generally to be coupled with absence of careful and fair consideration of the subject. It is not claimed by this Department that the caliber .45, single loader, is equal to the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, which replaced it; but it is claimed that it is by no means as inferior as has been asserted."

A large portion of the troops called out were already armed with the Springfield .45, a further stock of them was on hand, and it was natural to complete their armament with this arm.

The Chief of Ordnance repeats his well-known views regarding the Springfield rifle and its excellencies and defects and says: "The very serious objection to the Springfield rifle in its limited use by the small number of troops armed with it at the battles in the vicinity of Santiago was the fact that it was not supplied with smokeless powder cartridges. In fact, all the criticisms, both official and semi-official—by officers—which have reached me, are confined to this one point, and it is possible this fact only has caused the hasty condemnation of the arm."

When the war began there was a considerable reserve of the magazine rifles and Gen. Flagler began at once to force their manufacture to the utmost. "The present rate of production of the magazine rifle will not only provide for the exchange of arms as rapidly as the interests of the service require, but will also rapidly accumulate a large reserve. There will also be a large reserve of Springfield rifles (supplied with smokeless powder cartridges) available for arming large armies should any sudden emergency, not now anticipated, require it. These arms are being cleaned and repaired and made fit for service as they are turned in by the Army."

"The reports of officers who were in the Santiago campaign and the reports of officers to the special board at Montauk Point attest and confirm the excellence of the caliber .30 magazine rifle in all respects. Notwithstanding rough usage and unusual exposure in a bad climate under circumstances which prevented the exercise of the usual care in preserving the arm, the breech mechanism worked smoothly and there were practically no failures."

Small Arm Ammunition.

In one respect the country was well prepared for war; there was ample manufacturing capacity for small arm ammunition and a greater amount was furnished than would have been required even for a protracted war. Estimates for this ammunition sent to the Department were evidently based on exaggerated estimates of its consumption in modern breech-loading guns, as compared with the consumption in the muzzle-loading arms in use during our Civil War. Efficient firing requires care and deliberation and does not admit of rapid firing. The rapid firing obtainable from modern arms occurs only at short range, during very short periods, and on rare occasions. The total number of small-arm cartridges provided by the Department, of all kinds—revolver, rifle, and carbine—amounted to something over 90,000,000.

Of equipments for all arms there was but a small stock on hand at the opening of the war. It has not been the plan of the Department to keep a large supply of these equipments on hand, as their rapid deterioration and frequent changes of pattern would make it necessary to renew the equipments so frequently. The policy adopted had been to be prepared for the manufacture of the articles required and a building had been constructed at Rock Island for this purpose, but the plant had not been provided owing to lack of appropriation. The plan assumed that notice of one or two months would be given that additional equipments would be needed, but in this war only one day's notice was had, the first call for troops following the day after the appropriation was made! It was understood that the National Guard was provided properly, but in fact a large part of their equipment was not in good condition, which added to the Department's difficulties. After recounting some of the embarrassments encountered the report says: "A review of the whole subject indicates that the plan of providing equipments for large armies raised suddenly is feasible, and that these equipments can be supplied as fast as the troops can be raised, organized, drilled, and prepared to receive their equipments. The mess outfits would generally be required as soon as troops are mustered in, and these can be supplied at any time as fast as they can be required." On Aug. 31 the Rock Island plant was turning out about 6,000 sets of infantry equipments per day. Contract work proved to be a failure on account of the slow deliveries. The cartridge belt gave the most trouble. This is made in special looms and they were made by one company only in quantities sufficient for the Regular Army only. Other patterns or modes of manufacture were devised and other companies took up the work, but this also consumed time. Most of the belts thus produced were entirely serviceable in meeting service requirements, but were not so handsome as the regulation belt with which the Regular Army had been equipped, and this caused some dissatisfaction. Finally on Aug. 15, the output of good belts had risen to 7,500 daily. From April 21 to Aug. 31, 250,000 sets of infantry and about 26,000 sets of horse equipments were produced.

Coast Fortifications.

Very little could be done to increase the armament of the coast defences with large guns, but those under manufacture were hastened and five additional 10-inch guns were obtained from the Bethlehem Company under their contract. The manufacture of carriages was hastened and 58 delivered by Aug. 31. Contracts and emergency purchase orders were given for a total of 243 guns of various calibers, viz., 6-pounder, 15-pounder, 4.7-inch, 5-inch, and 6-inch. Of these, up to Aug. 31 there had been received and furnished to the fortifications, with their carriages and from 200 to 300 rounds of ammunition for each, 44 guns. The Department also issued all the siege guns on hand, viz., sixteen 5-inch guns, eighteen 7-inch Howitzers, and six 7-inch mortars, for immediate mounting in special fortifications hastily erected by the engineers for their accommodation. There was sent to the fortifications also twenty-two 3.6-inch field guns for the same service. The siege guns were subsequently withdrawn for use with the Army in Cuba and Manila.

Powder and projectiles were also issued for the old smooth bores and Parrotts and twenty-one 15-inch smooth bore carriages were altered to take the 8-inch B. L. rifles on hand for which there were no carriages ready. The principal change consisted in providing a new top carriage and in strengthening the chassis of the 15-inch carriage. As a result of the efforts made by the Department there were delivered to the service between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898, 102 seacoast carriages of all calibers, in addition to the twenty-one altered, as stated above.

Projectiles.

When the war broke out the supply for seacoast fortifications was only one-fifth of what Gen. Flagler had thought prudent. Manufacturers of projectiles and powder were induced to enlarge their plants, one company (Midvale) spending $115,000 for the purpose. The results have shown that although modern steel projectiles can be produced more quickly than guns and carriages, the special plant required for their manufacture and the difficulties inherent to such manufactures that must be overcome, and which require experiment and experience, are such that these plants cannot be produced quickly enough to meet emergencies; and as they are special plants, not well adapted to other work, the cost of great plants to be used spasmodically and lie idle most of the time would be too great. The only wise course is to keep the available plants continually employed in providing each year enough projectiles for supplying and keeping on hand the requisite complement for each gun of the coast defences, as proposed in the estimates submitted.

For a time the Department bent its energies to increasing the production of carbon powders, as the existing factories were supplied with the proper plant. Later the manufacture was changed to smokeless powder. "It should be stated, however, that smokeless powder only was manufactured for field and siege artillery. The fact that the field and siege artillery was to be employed was not determined until about the time that war was declared, and there were no funds available for procuring ammunition for these guns before that time. The preparation of smokeless powder ammunition for these guns commenced at once, but it was necessary to issue immediately the ammunition on hand for the batteries that were sent to the front, and as this was all charcoal powder ammunition, it accounts for the fact that only this black or charcoal powder ammunition was generally used in actual service against the enemy."

There was on hand 404,278 pounds of powder of all kinds and 870,245 pounds were produced for the artillery and 500,000 pounds for small arms. This is not the present measure of our capacity, which is much greater, as the changes of plant have been completed.

Artillery.

The condition of our artillery at the beginning of the war was serious. On April 20 there were 180 3.2-inch field guns on hand, and 80 in progress, 30 of the latter being nearly completed. Of these 180 on hand 40 had been issued in 4-gun batteries to 10 batteries of the Regular Army. There were at the various Army posts, at the experimental stations, and worn-out or converted to other uses, 32 guns. There were in possession of the States twenty guns not considered by them available for issue to the Volunteers, making a total of 92, leaving 88 available for issue. Of these 38 were at colleges, 23 distributed to States and 27 at arsenals.

"Before the beginning of the war, and very early in its progress, issues were made of 2 guns each to the 10 Regular batteries, leaving available for issue 68. Sixteen Volunteer batteries (4 guns each) were called into service, requiring 64 guns, leaving 4 on hand available. There were carriages for all except about 24 of these guns, and these carriages were nearing completion, and were completed during the month of May. There was a shortage of caissons at the outbreak of the war, but they were finished rapidly enough to outfit the new Volunteer batteries raised under the first call for troops by the latter part of July. The Regular batteries and the Volunteer batteries which took the field were equipped at once."

With the guns and carriages on hand the Department was able to increase the number of guns of the ten Regular batteries from four to six, and also to entirely equip the four new batteries of the 6th and 7th Artillery. The output of guns was increased quickly to 3 per week with carriages to match. By Aug. 20 the material for equipping the 30 Volunteer batteries was completed, and from that time, had the war been protracted, the Department would have been able to arm and equip a 4-gun battery every ten days. Of other sizes there were twenty-five 3.6-inch field mortars, twenty 5-inch siege guns and 13 making and six 7-inch siege Howitzers, ready, with 20 making, and of ammunition there was 21,000 rounds for the 3.2-inch guns, 3,500 rounds for the 3.6-inch guns, and 3,600 rounds for the 3.6-inch mortars, and 6,800 pounds for other sizes. Since the first issue, which was of charcoal powder, only smokeless has been issued.

The most interesting issues were: Small Arms—Rifle, caliber .30, 53,571; rifle, caliber .45, 84,391; carbine, caliber .30, 11,715; carbine, caliber .45, 3,276; revolvers, caliber .38, 9,515; revolvers, caliber .45, 13,363; sabers, 8,045. Ammunition—Rifle and carbine cartridges, caliber .30, 17,428,568; rifle cartridges, caliber .45, 39,414,168; carbine cartridges, caliber .45, 2,977,118; revolver cartridges, caliber .38, 1,468,181; revolver cartridges, caliber .45, 569,537; Remington cartridges, caliber .43, 2,000,000; blanket bags, 140,668; cartridge belts, calibers .45 and .30, 132,712 for infantry; saddles, 21,712. One hundred and twenty-three 3.2-inch field guns, twenty-two 3.6-inch field guns, twenty-two field mortars and platforms, twenty 5-inch guns, twenty-two 7-inch siege Howitzers and six 7-inch siege mortars were issued. The board assembled at Montauk Point to ascertain the experience with small arms in the field recommended several minor changes, which will be made at once.

Capt. H. D. Borup, U. S. A., Lieut. Col., U. S. V., Chief Ordnance Officer at Santiago, made a report on the defences of that port of which the following résume is given:

"Before the outbreak of hostilities, the port defences of Santiago consisted of four antiquated forts or batteries, of which one, St. Catalina, was abandoned, and a second, Punta Blanca, from its position, useless. Of the other two, Morro Castle constituted the outer line and Estrella the inner one. The armament of the former consisted of five ancient mortars and two siege guns, and the latter of two obsolete cast-iron Howitzers, all of feeble power. After war was declared, four batteries were hastily improvised, all of weak profile. Including all forts and batteries, the number of guns may thus be stated: Obsolete—Bronze muzzle-loading smooth bores: Guns—6-inch, 2; 4.5-inch, 2. Mortars—13-inch, 3; 9.5-inch, 2. Muzzle-loading converted rifles—Bronze guns, 6.3-inch, 5; cast-iron Howitzers, 8.5-inch, 7.

"Modern—Steel breech-loading rifles, 6.3-inch, 4; bronze breech-loading Howitzers, 6-inch, 2; revolving cannon, 1-inch, 4; rapid-fire, 1-inch, 1; rapid-fire, 2-inch, 1; total, 33. Or 21 obsolete and 12 modern pieces; and of the latter 4 only are of comparatively high power.

"The exterior line consisted of 17 obsolete and 2 modern pieces, the former being furnished by the Spanish War Department and the latter by the Navy Department. The bold front put up by the former seems to have been effective. The real strength, however, lay in the guns taken from the Reina Mercedes, so that the duel between the fleet and the land was practically fought by the navy of both powers. After one of these guns was disabled by the carriage being rendered hors de combat, the outer defence was really confided to a single piece. The war has furnished no opportunity for determining by experience the effect of our modern seacoast armament against modern battleships. The reports of the experience gained, however, tend to confirm the opinion that the fire from ships cannot silence the fire or seriously cripple the armament of our modern batteries; that the ships could not withstand the fire of our modern batteries, and that therefore the ships cannot attack the batteries successfully. Wheher the ships can run by the batteries without too great risk has not been shown. This will depend on the skill and rapidity with which the guns are served, provided the ships are not stopped by the mines."

The Arsenals.

The force at Rock Island Arsenal was increased to more than 2,900, who could turn out 7,000 completed bayonet scabbards, 8,000 canteens, 3,000 infantry equip-

ments and what might be called the "mess outfit" portion up to 5,000 or 6,000 per day.

While fairly favorable prices were obtained for the $1,110,000 worth of finished articles of ordnance stores procured under contracts, yet in all cases they exceeded, and in some instances considerably so, the cost at which such stores were turned out at Rock Island Arsenal; for instance, $14 for saddles at the arsenal, $16.60 by contract. The improvement and enlargement of this valuable center of Government production is recommended.

At Watervliet during the past year there have been finished and assembled at the gun factory some 89 3.2-inch guns, model 1890; 24 3.2-inch guns, model 1897; 1 3.6-inch B. L. rifle, model 1891; 9 5-inch B. L. siege rifles, model 1890; 10 7-inch B. L. siege Howitzers, model 1890; 4 10-inch B. L. rifles, model 1888; 1 10-inch B. L. rifle, model 1895; 9 12-inch B. L. rifles, model 1888, and 1 12-inch B. L. rifle, model 1895; also 42 12-inch B. L. mortars.

Of the experimental guns there have been finished and assembled 2 5-inch rapid-fire type guns of .45 calibers length, and 2 type 3-inch field guns. The 16-inch gun is now under fabrication. All the forgings have been delivered and work is well advanced on the finishing and assembling. It is expected to complete this gun in about one year from this date. There are also under construction at the factory 8 5-inch rapid-fire guns and 16 6-inch rapid-fire guns, model 1897. These guns can probably be completed during the present calendar year, and the manufacture of some 13 additional 6-inch rapid-fire guns will be begun early in 1899. Facilities were arranged for filling, packing and shipping 2,000 field shell daily.

The Watertown Arsenal has been running double time on gun carriages and mounts and battery fittings. At Springfield there were manufactured at the armory during the year ending June 30, 1898, 29,566 magazine rifles and 12,022 magazine carbines, model of 1896. This is an output of about 11,000 more than last year, but does not show the large daily increase incident to the war with Spain, as the maximum was not reached until Aug. 13, when the average daily manufacture was 363, or at the rate of over 100,000 per year.

The increase was complicated by the fact that preparations were in progress to introduce a large number of changes in the rifle, the advisability of which had been developed in manufacture or in service. These changes were approved March 14, 1898, and preparations for manufacture promptly begun. The resulting gun has been called the model of 1898, and the manufacture was commenced July 1, 1898. The changes enable every component part to be made interchangeable, so that each can be issued for repairs separately, except that the barrel and receiver must be issued assembled, and the rear sight slide must include sight screw and pin. The capacity of the armory is now 200 firearms for each eight hours' work. The sights of the new gun are more accurately set and graduated and a new model rear sight has been designed which will permit of corrections for drift and wind.

The plant for making the metal bodies of .45 bayonet scabbards has a capacity of 175 per hour, and over 100,000 were made. Eighty scabbards, .30 caliber, can be made per hour and 80,000 were made.

"The experience of the Department during the late war with Spain has emphasized the necessity of equipping another armory for the manufacture of small arms. The utmost capacity that could be provided at the Springfield Armory would be about 200 completed arms for each eight hours' work, or about 500 per day, since only 2 shifts of 10 hours each can be worked with due regard for economy and perfection of work." This armory is now being furnished with its plant at Rock Island and will increase the capacity to 2,000 magazine arms per day.

The manufacture of ammunition, fuses, etc., at Frankford Arsenal has been pressed vigorously. The output of .30 caliber smokeless cartridges was raised to 180,000 per day.

The total number of sets of gun forgings thus far provided for, exclusive of type guns and 100 guns contracted for with the Bethlehem Iron Company, are: 8-inch, 67; 10-inch, 87; 12-inch, 94. The guns completed and issued (four 8-inch being lost on their way to Tybee Island), are 88 8-inch, 93 10-inch and 48 12-inch. Eighty-three sets of forgings for the 12-inch mortar, and 25 mortars complete have been ordered. All told, 320 mortars are completed or under contract.

Dynamite gun batteries were completed at New York and San Francisco and two more of one 15-inch gun each are under contract. Thirty-four 4.7-inch, 8 5-inch rapid-fire guns were bought in England and 4 4-inch from the Driggs-Schroeder Company. Twenty 6-pounder, 80 15-pounder, 25 5-inch and 25 6-inch Brown wire guns, all rapid-fire, were contracted for in this country; also 32 5-inch, 15 6-inch, 40 6-pounders, 40 15-pounders and 13 6-inch will be contracted for soon. All these guns use smokeless powder. In the most recent type of rapid-fire gun of large calibers, as 5 or 6 inches, as produced abroad, metallic ammunition is dispensed with, and the primer is placed in a recess in the rear face of the breech-block. A new primer is inserted before the breech is closed. The speed of fire that has been obtained with this type of gun for a gun of 6-inch caliber has been as high as nine rounds per minute, a speed which probably has not been surpassed, if equalled, with guns of this caliber of the old system, using metallic ammunition. It is proposed to employ this new type of gun for the 5 and 6-inch guns under manufacture by the Ordnance Department.

By June 30, 1899, 900, and by June 30, 1900, 1,189 guns will be mounted in the seacoast fortifications.

Eighty 3.2-inch field guns, which were designed for smokeless powder and a 16½-pound projectile were altered to use black powder and a 13½-pound projectile. Apparently this was what we used at Santiago. The 6th and 7th Artillery have guns of the original design, all the 102 new guns of this caliber will be of that design, and the altered pieces will be restored by putting in a short lining tube.

Two experimental 3-inch guns for smokeless powder and a 15-pound projectile are completed and will be tried soon. Carriages have been purchased abroad to test the foreign make.

Contracts for 220,000 projectiles of various sizes were given. Sixteen Sims-Dudley dynamite guns were bought with 100 rounds per gun. A new 3-inch dynamite field gun is under trial.

The smokeless powder decided upon contains 25 per cent. nitroglycerin and 75 per cent. nitrocellulose. The powder for the .45 caliber differs from that for the .30 caliber only in finer granulation.

Two hundred Lewis range finders have been ordered and mostly put in position.

During the visit to New York of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya a great deal of space was devoted by the daily press to the description of a jeweled battle flag, presented to the ship by the inhabitants of the province for which she was named. Since the destruction of the vessel there has been no reference to this flag, and a correspondent of the "Sun" wants to know if it was flown during the Santiago battle and destroyed by fire, or if Capt. Eulate disposed of it in some other way.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

The report of Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, comes at a time when its exact story of what the Subsistence Department did to supply the troops under the circumstances of war, is a valuable and pertinent document. When the war began there were 22 officers and 96 Commissary Sergeants in the service, enough for one and two-thirds Army corps. This force was increased by the appointment of 7 officers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (all appointed from the Army), 29 Majors, and 85 Captains. Those with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel were assigned to duty with the 7 Army corps, those ranking as Major as a rule to the staffs of division commanders, and the Captains to the staffs of brigade commanders.

In order to use up the supplies on hand at posts troops ordered to the camps of concentration were directed to take with them, when the conditions of transportation permitted, all salted meats and at least 30 days' rations. Depots of supply were established at the principal points of concentration and officers of long experience located in the great cities to purchase and ship supplies. Depot commissaries were also authorized to call on the Commissary General for all supplies they considered needful.

"A very serious freight blockade at and in the neighborhood of Tampa in May and June, 1898, was caused by the celerity with which the troops and their supplies were concentrated at that place in preparation for the invasion of the island of Cuba. This blockade was a matter of grave concern to the Subsistence Department, and it was only after the most peremptory orders of the Commissary General of Subsistence to unload the cars and to hire warehouses, if necessary, that the officers of the Department on the spot were enabled, with unflagging zeal and untiring energy, to so far extricate the Department as to permit the taking by the 5th Army Corps, when it sailed on June 14, a supply of rations sufficient to last the command of 16,000 enlisted men for four months, and the sending on June 26, 27, and 28 of further supplies."

The supplies shipped on transports for the 5th Army Corps were calculated on the basis of 16,000 men, and amounted to 121 days' supply of the essentials like meat, bread and vegetables, 75 days' fresh vegetables, 144 days' coffee, and the minor elements of the ration in about the same proportion. When reinforcements of 6,400 men were sent down June 22, they took a proportionate amount, besides a large quantity of canned goods, tobacco, etc. To these are to be added from 29,000 to 37,000 rations sent with the 20th Infantry from Mobile and a very large quantity in June from New York and Chicago. These supplies were kept up by liberal shipments later, until the 5th Corps withdrew.

"It will thus be seen that all due diligence was used by the Commissary General of Subsistence in placing subsistence stores within reach of the troops operating against Santiago. Upon landing in Cuba these stores of the expedition were subject to the orders of the General commanding, who was in paramount control of the military operations in that quarter. The relations of the Commanding General of the forces and of the staff officers on duty under him to the supplies placed at their disposal are sufficiently defined by laws, regulations and orders."

On May 17, 1898, on the request of the Surgeon General and the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Secretary of War granted 60 cents per day per man for subsistence of the sick in hospital at Key West, Fla., payable from the appropriation for subsistence of the Army. This was extended later to patients carried upon the hospital train, transport ships and hospital camp. The rations of the sick in Cuba were commuted at the generous rate of 75 cents per day. When Gen. Shafter asked for $2,000 for the purchase of delicacies (chickens just arrived from New York), for the sick, "the Secretary of War had generously manifested a willingness to pay the amount called for from his own private means. A telegram was at once sent by the Commissary General of Subsistence to the Chief Commissary at Santiago informing him that the Secretary of War had approved the Commissary General's recommendation that rations of the sick in hospital at Santiago be commuted at 75 cents per day, stating that it would enable the hospitals to buy all the chickens or other things necessary, and directing him to show the telegram immediately to the Commanding General. Notwithstanding this telegram, intended as a reply to the telegram of the Commanding General, medical officers who returned on the transports loaded with sick troops had evidently to rely almost exclusively, if not entirely, on the ration of the soldier for the diet of the sick during the passage."

The story of Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, N. Y., is gone into in detail. It seemed to be a difficult matter to make any of the officers understand the purposes of the sick commutation of 60 cents a day and under the pressure of the incessant criticism of the camp and the provision for the men, Gen. Wheeler requested that "the Depot Commissary be authorized to furnish what supplies he should designate, the list of articles to be named by the Chief Surgeon, as the men of his command needed other articles of food than those in the ration, being in a weakened condition and needing nourishing food immediately. On Aug. 21, the Commissary General, knowing that he had called the Depot Commissary's attention to the provision that had been made by G. O. No. 116, Aug. 10, for allowing medical officers to expend 60 cents per man per day from subsistence funds for the sick in hospital, and not knowing any reason for Gen. Wheeler's assuming the duties of the Commissary General in the matter of ordering disbursements of subsistence funds to be made for any purpose, telegraphed Gen. Wheeler" that the sick commutation was sufficient and should be acted upon.

Ten days after the first troops landed at Wikoff, Gen. Eagan telegraphed the Chief Commissary at the camp: "You state that at present no men stood more in need of delicacies than the men there. Then why not take the 60 cents and feed them as they should be fed? It looks to me like criminal neglect, and somebody, and everybody, if necessary, will be held to an accountability for not using the money provided. Depend upon it, I shall hold every man accountable for a failure to feed the men with the money which this Department has provided. Nothing on earth shall prevent my insisting that justice shall be done in this respect. I have ordered Woodruff to supply the stores called for by Gen. Wheeler, and that may hereafter be called for. These orders call for the expenditure of subsistence money not authorized by law. This condition is forced upon the Secretary of War and upon myself, and I most emphatically state that it is because the provisions of G. O. 116 have not been carried out, and whoever is or may be responsible for this thing shall be held by me to the utmost accountability, and the people at large will hold them responsible for their failure to take the money lying there under their hands for the care of the sick, which they seem not to have done so far. You are on the ground; you are the senior officer after myself, and I require from you at once an official report upon which official action can be taken by the President, by the Secretary of War, and by the country at large, as to why this money provided for the sick has not been used and utilized."

At length a requisition under G. O. 116 was received Aug. 26 and satisfied the same day and by Sept. 30 a large amount of ice, fruit and appetising food was supplied. The controversy is interesting as showing the necessity for understanding and giving full effect to the orders for the conduct and well being of commands.

Full lists of the supplies sent to Porto Rico, Honolulu and Manila are given and we predict they will paralyze the officers of foreign services with astonishment!

Green coffee was furnished to the camps, roasted for the field. "Coffee mills were furnished by the Quartermaster's Department."

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., Aug. 29, 1894, transferred the care of bake ovens to the Quartermaster General's Department, but the Subsistence Department is seeking to have that duty restored to it.

The expenditures for the year were $6,608,715.10, and there are $20,222,689.37 of balances to the credit of the Department, including subsistence for 1899.

The system of department records prescribed by War Department circular, dated May 15, 1894, broke down completely under the pressure of increased business and this extraordinary picture of the system resorted to temporarily is given: "Before the first augmentation of the clerical force had occurred on May 12, under the national defence act, the system had yielded to the pressure of events, and on the orders of the officers on duty in the bureau the records were thereafter largely kept by putting under rubber bands the original letters and telegrams received, and letterpress copies of replies, and placing them in assorted piles on tables and in drawers where they could be under the control of the officers immediately concerned, and the several piles placed in the custody of clerks who were to keep in memorandum form and in their heads for index purposes a complete knowledge of their individual contents, no book entries being allowed. The accidental absence of one of these clerks was a partial paralysis of business."

Earnest and well deserved commendations are given the personnel of the Department.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, U. S. A.

We have awaited with interest the report of Judge Advocate General G. N. Lieber as the effect of a state of war upon the morale of an army is always a subject of importance. It was to be expected that the introduction of so many new men consequent upon the sudden enlargement of the military force would produce an unusual number of offences, but that does not seem to have been the case either among commissioned officers or enlisted men, though the departmental returns are not all in. On the contrary, the superior interests of active service have reduced the number of offences. The year's record is:

Commissioned officers tried by general court martial:	
Regulars	3
Volunteers	12
Enlisted men tried by general court martial:	
Regulars (convicted, 1,148; acquitted, 94)	1,242
Volunteers (convicted, 497; acquitted, 126)	623
Total trials by general court martial	1,880
Trials by general court martial in Regular Army:	
Twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1897	1,384
Twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1898	1,245
Decrease	139

There has been a steady decrease in the number of trials by court martial for the last six years, and the decrease is important. Comparing each year with the preceding twelve months, the decrease has for 1893, 28; 1894, 9; 1895, 461; 1896, 242; 1897, 102; 1898, 139.

Of the 94 trials in the Regular Army noted as acquitted, 61 were upon their merits and 33 were sentences disapproved for irregularity, which, compared to 1,181 convictions, shows an orderly and intelligent administration of justice.

The desertions were 176, absences without leave 245, failure to attend drill, etc., 96; drunkness on duty 102, quitting post 31, sleeping on post 24, quitting guard 31. How far these relate to new men in the service is not indicated, nor the number of troops enrolled. The Adjutant General's report, published last week, gives the strength of the Regular Army in August as 2,823 officers and 56,365 enlisted men, but the number of men who had reached a point where they would be subject to these charges was probably slightly smaller.

The greatest number of offences, 995, come under the 62d Article of War. Offences against the person or authority of superiors are not so frequent in our Army as in some other services. Disrespect to commanding officer 12, assaulting superior officer 1, disobeying superior officer 70, disobeying commissioned officer 31, insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer 18. Against non-commissioned officers there were 112 cases of disobedience, 76 of insubordinate conduct, and 28 of disrespect. There were 90 cases of assault in various degrees. Manslaughter 1, murder 1, robbery, larceny, burglary, selling clothing or property, forgery, receiving stolen property, etc., 100. Such items as affray 2, carrying concealed weapons 2, fighting 8, indicate a very orderly class of men. Attempt to create a disability, in order to obtain discharge 1, false accusation 1, false statement or report 39, malingering 1, point to a condition of morals and fidelity to the oath which is very gratifying. The class of fiduciary offences, duplication of pay vouchers 1, embezzlement 7, failure to pay debts 1, is very small. During the year 450 enlisted men were discharged pursuant to sentence, 123 being discharged for minor offences on proof of five or more previous convictions.

In the Volunteer Army there are 775 convictions noted. Of course, this record is no indication of the real state of discipline in such a force. There were 166 convictions for offences against commissioned officers and 78 against non-commissioned officers; 30 cases of assault in various degrees, 3 of fighting and 78 "drunks," are pretty good proof that the imperfect statistics of the Volunteer force will not be productive of authoritative results. It is evident that the disorder which has taken place in towns near our Southern camps has not been brought to the attention of the authorities. Only 90 men were discharged in pursuance of sentence. Only 18 cases of desertion are recorded!

The convictions for desertion in the Regular Army show a steady decrease for several years, being for the years ending Aug. 31: 1894, 518; 1895, 255; 1896, 256; 1897, 244; 1898, 176. The report says:

"The garrison and regimental courts martial are superseded by the summary court, except in the cases of non-commissioned officers who object to trial by sum-

mary court. With this exception—and the cases arising under it will be few—the courts for the trial of military offences now are the general court martial and the summary court; and we are no longer obliged, as was recently the case, on the breaking out of war, to change from one system to another—that is, from the summary court to the field officer's court—nor to change back again to the summary court at the end of war, as would have been necessary had the present legislation not been enacted. The summary court is now the regular permanent inferior court martial, both in time of peace and of war. It is believed that the present act will meet every possible requirement.

"There has also been issued a new Executive order, fixing the limits of punishment (G. O., No. 16, A. G. O., 1898), in which certain important amendments of the order previously in force have been made.

"These two measures have been adopted in order to remove defects in the system of administration of military justice which the experience of the Army had pointed out. The system is now on a good footing, with one exception. This exception is the lack of power on the part of courts martial to compel civilian witnesses to testify.

"The reports of the Judge Advocates of departments have not been appended to this report for the reason that but few of them have been received, and that they are necessarily incomplete, owing to the fact that most of the troops have been in the field during a portion of the year covered by this report.

THE ARTILLERY AT SAN JUAN.

Camp of Artillery Battalion,
Camp Albert G. Forse,
Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 15, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If any one thinks that the artillery was not in a hot corner on the morning of July 2, in its position on the infantry line on San Juan Hill, an inspection of the battery would soon disabuse his mind of such an idea.

The muzzle of one gun has a deep indent, caused by its having been hit by a heavy piece of a shell, or shrapnel; when this gun was next fired, after being hit, it recoiled away down the hill, out of the gun pit, from the then deformation of the muzzle. The lands and grooves have since been repaired, and the piece is as good as ever, with this honorable scar as a memento.

The wheel of another gun carriage has two spokes badly scarred, and the end of bolt and nut thereon of one of the hubs, both on the inside, cut clean off, where another piece of shell, or shrapnel, got in its work.

The wheels of each of the other two gun carriages are clipped and cut in several places by Mauser bullets. A spoke in each carriage wheel is perforated, and one spoke has a bullet yet imbedded in it, showing that Mauser bullets in plenty were singing about the battery. During all this time the men were standing up to their guns, and putting in a rapid fire, and no fault can be justly found with the artillery.

In spite of all assertions to the contrary, the artillery did all it could on July 1 and 2, to develop the attack and support the infantry in their assault upon San Juan Hill. It is known beyond a doubt that the artillery fire upon the San Juan blockhouse and trenches upon the left hand end of the hill did great execution, caused the enemy to "skip out," and made the assault possible without greater loss of life. When the fire of Battery K of the 1st Artillery, and Battery F, 2d Artillery first opened up, the infantry and dismounted cavalry were plainly seen lying down in a wide semi-circle at the foot of the hill, under a heavy fire from the Spanish trenches, and apparently making no advance. The fire of these two batteries swept the trenches and the blockhouse, and was caused to cease only by the gallant rush of the foot troops after their fire had begun, and had badly shaken the enemy. The attack was short, sharp and successful, and the men swarming over the trenches and around the blockhouse covered the objective and caused the artillery fire to cease.

ARTILLERY.

CAPTAIN HENRY MARCOTTE.

Our correspondent with the Army in Cuba, Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, during his several weeks' sojourn in the mountains of Pennsylvania, has fully recovered his health lost in the Santiago campaign and with Mrs. Marcotte will return to St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 25, making a brief stop in Washington en route. Capt. Marcotte expects to return to Cuba early in the winter. In his work, entitled "The Gatlings at Santiago," just published by the Hudson-Kimberly Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., says:

"Another element which contributed much to the success of the detachment was the presence with it of Capt. Marcotte. This excellent officer had served with great distinction in the Civil War, having been promoted from a private in the ranks through all the grades up to a Captaincy, for meritorious conduct in battle, and having failed of higher grades only because he was too badly shot to pieces to continue with the Army. He joined the detachment on the 25th of June, and his valuable advice was always at the disposal not merely of the commander, but of any member of the detachment who wished to consult him. He had spent seventeen years in the Cuban climate and was thoroughly familiar with all the conditions under which we were laboring. He contributed not a little, by his presence, his example and his precept, to the final success of the organization. When the battery went under fire Marcotte was with it. It was the first time most of the members had passed through this ordeal, but who could run, or even feel nervous with this gray-haired man skipping about from point to point and taking notes of the engagement as coolly as though he were sitting in the shade of a tree sipping lime juice cocktails, a mile from danger.

"On the 27th of June, Capt. Marcotte and the detachment commander made a reconnaissance of a high hill to the left of Camp Wheeler, and, having gained the top, reconnoitered the city of Santiago and its surrounding defences with a powerful glass, and as a result reported to Gen. Wheeler that the key of Santiago was the Morro mesa, a promontory or table land overlooking the city on the east side at a distance of about a mile and a half and not at that time occupied by the enemy, with the proposition that a detail of a half dozen men from the detachment should make a rush and capture this plateau, and hold it until the guns could be brought up. The General could not authorize the proposed undertaking, as it would have endangered the safety of his Army, perhaps, by leading to a premature engagement. By the time a sufficient reconnaissance had been made and convinced everybody of the value of this plan, the mesa had been strongly occupied by the enemy. It is still believed that the occupation of this height was practicable on the 27th of June, and thought, if it had been authorized, the Gatlings could have occupied and held this position against all the Spaniards in the city of Santiago. A glance at the map will show the extreme tactical importance of this position."

THE PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE.

We are glad to see that a dispatch from Gen. Wade to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, "for information of the President," supports the view which the Army and Navy Journal has maintained consistently, namely that the Spaniards were doing about all that could be expected of them to forward the evacuation of Cuba. The dispatch was dated Nov. 10, and reads: "From our arrival Spanish authorities here have, I believe, carried out terms of evacuation to the best of their ability. Ships arriving have been promptly and fully loaded and dispatched, about 20,000 men having gone. Lack of transportation and money to pay troops is giving serious trouble. Governor General seems able to deal with conditions as they arise. Accounts from here are so sensational, I desire to inform you of true state of affairs." We sent home 22,137 prisoners from Santiago, and the Spaniards about 7,000 from Porto Rico, making more than 50,000 soldiers who have been returned to Spain.

Gen. Parrado, president of the Spanish Commission, has formally announced that the Spanish government will surrender possession of Cuba on Jan. 1, 1899, by which time it is probable 20,000 more of their soldiers will have left. Our Government will undoubtedly make liberal terms with those who prefer to remain.

Hon. R. P. Porter, who went to Cuba to study the conditions of tariff and government, has reported that the present cost of sovereignty is $22,500,808, as follows: 1. Interest on public debt and general expenses, $12,574,709. 2. Religion and clergy (State religion and justice), $329,072. 3. War, $5,896,740. 4. Navy, $1,055,136. 5. Executive, $2,645,150. Total, $22,500,808. It will be seen that war and the results of war consume about $19,560,000 of the whole. A good government in Cuba will also be a costly one, for sanitary works will call for large expenditudres, but these items show that if the revenue is twenty-six millions it will be possible to appropriate a large sum, perhaps twenty millions, yearly for this purpose. Mr. Porter proposes to reduce the tariff no less than 63 per cent., abolish the head and other taxes, but expects the revenue to increase in consequence of honest management.

In the Philippines there appear to be evidences of serious opposition to the Spaniards in the islands still under their rule and the government at Madrid is said to be much discouraged in consequence. Still it objects so strongly to the terms we propose for those islands that what seem to be well founded reports from Paris represent Spain as being on the brink of refusing to sign a treaty. How would such a refusal affect us? With the Philippines in our possesson in the sense that Spain is undoubtedly powerless to resist our further advances there if we choose to make them, with Cuba evacuated to a large extent and Porto Rico entirely, the question is whether our Government would think best to prosecute a vigorous war on Spain itself. Personally we think it would, but the decision is not likely to be made until circumstances call for it.

The Marine Architects and Naval Engineers closed the proceedings of their society on Friday evening of last week with a banquet at Delmonico's which was presided over by President Clement A. Griscom, and at which speeches were made by ex-Senator Edmunds, Harvey H. Coulder, Lewis Nixon, P. A. Engr. Wm. L. McFarland, U. S. N.; Theo. A. Search and Captain J. W. Miller, of the Naval Reserve. Personal toasts were offered in honor of William H. Webb, "the Father of American Shipbuilding;" Charles H. Haswell, "the Oldest Engineer;" Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles and President Griscom. On Saturday 150 members of the society visited the Bethlehem Iron Works, and were most hospitably entertained by President Frick, Mr. Davenport and other representatives of that great industry. They were taken to Bethlehem and returned to New York on a special train and were carried through the immense shops of the company, one of them a quarter of a mile long, in open box cars with improvised seats, so that they could watch the various processes of manufacture at their ease. A handsome lunch was provided for them, and the vote of thanks tendered to the company at its close was a hearty expression of sincere recognition of hospitalities received. It was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Davenport. A practical test of the new armor plate was on the programme, but too much time was occupied in examining the interior of the huge plants and the disappointment was general when it was announced that there was not time enough to make the four miles' trip overland to witness the test. The methods used at the Bethlehem works are unique and the great interest in naval affairs just now led the members of the society, as well as their guests, and those not versed in technical details, to eagerly watch the process of forging armor plates.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieuts. Chas. E. Fox and A. Rust, Pay. Inspr. Geo. E. Hendee, Lieut. James H. Sears, Ensign Edward McCauley, Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, Asst. Paymr. L. H. Shields, P. A. Engr. G. Kimball, P. A. Paymr. H. A. Duel, Comdr. W. I. Moore, Ensign L. L. Rand, Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers, Lieut. J. C. Norton, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Lieut. C. M. Fohs, Asst. Engr. A. M. Cook, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Ensign R. G. McConnell, Chaplain D. H. Tribou, Rear Admi. Schley, Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, Chaplain W. F. Morrison, Asst. Engr. W. E. Dickey.

These Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Maj. Herman Burgin, Med. Dept.; Capt. E. L. Butts, U. S. V.; Capt. H. D. Snyder, Med. Dept., Brig. Gen. C. E. Compton, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. L. F. Burpee, U. S. V.; Maj. C. Morton, 4th Cav.; Maj. Theo. J. Wint, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Dobbes, 5th Art.; Brig. Gen. J. P. G. Gobin, U. S. V.; Maj. W. K. Wright, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Mitchell, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. James Baylies, 10th Inf.; Maj. A. G. Hennisee, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 10th Cav.; Capt. F. J. Kernan, 2d Inf.; Capt. W. J. Turner, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, Jr., 2d Inf.; Capt. Wm. Anderson, A. A. G.; 2d Lieut. M. L. McGrew, 11th Inf.; Capt. Geo. H. Palmer, 16th Inf.; Capt. H. G. Sickel, 7th Cav.; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, A. A. G.; Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art.; Capt. J. C. Byron, A. I. G.; Maj Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav.; Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, Maj. John McClellan, Ord.

The following officers were enrolled as members in the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba: Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Gen. J. C. Gilmore, Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Lieut. Col. M. P. Moss, Lieut. Col. Grierson, Maj. Beach, Capt. Moon, C. D. Rhodes, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Lieut. Hill, 71st N. Y. Vol. Inf. The officers of the society are: Maj. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, U. S. V., president; Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., first vice-president; Maj. Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. V., secretary and treasurer.

Advices from Washington, D. C., say that the torpedo boat Morris was finally accepted by the Government on Nov. 14.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been made as follows: Earle F. Keyes, Winchester (10th District), Ohio; Chas. A. Sulzer, 232 East 12th street (11th District), New York; A. Jackson White, Chambersburg (18th District), Pa.; Ralph Mayer, alternate, Freeport (9th District), Ill.; Louis A. Kunzig, Altoona (20th District), Pa.

Capt. McCalla has sent a telegraphic report to the Navy Department which is very unfavorable to the Teresa's future. He says: "The wreck is stranded in from sixteen to twenty-one feet of water, with her head to the northward, with the exception of a few feet astern and forward, where she is cut away. The ship rests on a rocky reef, covered with coral sand interspersed with boulders, a half mile south of Birds' Point. * * * The best way to illustrate the general condition of the wreck is to say that the two sets of engines, boilers and their foundations form part of the reef itself, around which the rest of the ship works laterally and vertically. The same effect would be produced, in my opinion, if the ship had settled on a pinnacle of rock. I can best describe the condition of the ship generally by saying that she is already telescoped, and I believe that, as the rivets are sheared by the constant working of the ship, the telescopic process must continue." In consequence the Department telegraphed Capt. McCalla: "If you are satisfied, after consultation with the officers named, Teresa cannot be saved, you are authorized to abandon the wreck. As to any other matters, exercise you own judgment. Notify the British authorities. When you have done all you can, return to Norfolk."

The President, it is said, has lately received assurances of Democratic support in the Senate which he did not anticipate, including that of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who has always favored what is known as the imperialist policy. The imperialists are quite satisfied with the prospect. Senator Foraker says that if they were not able to get through all that was desired this winter there would be no question about it in the next Congress, which would be called in extra session without delay. He and others of the same way of thinking say there will be no difficulty in securing the ratification of the treaty with Spain this winter, if it is made, but they do not think there will be time for the requisite supplementary legislation. It is held that the elections are an expression of popular approval of the results of the war. Advices we receive from Washington leave no doubt that the war will be resumed if Spain insists upon retaining her shadow of sovereignty over the Philippines. It is significant that remarks are not infrequently dropped in official circles that the peace jubilees may have been just a trifle premature, which we have always believed to be the case. In the event of war the plan to rely very little upon the Volunteers, but to increase the Regular Army to a figure sufficient to do all the garrison duty necessary, or the fighting, if that is called for.

The board of Army officers appointed to receive all recommendations for promotions or awards for gallantry, is getting on rapidly with its work. The board, which consists of Brig. Gens. Schwan and Boynton and Col. Carter, of the Adjutant General's Department, has held several meetings, and discussed the large number of names received up to the present time. A circular letter has been sent by the Board to every general, detachment and regimental officer of the Army, requesting that the names of such men in their commands as are deserving of an award of merit, be immediately forwarded to the War Department. Although the general officers have submitted already a large number of names, very few regimental officers have been heard from. A member of the Board of Awards stated this week that from present indications it would be several months before the names could be submitted to the President for action. Comparatively few recommendations have been received as yet from the Philippines. As rapidly as the recommendations for award are received by the Board, the cases are carefully considered and the names classified. There will be several kinds of award recommended by the Board, according to the nature of the service rendered. Promotion in rank, medals of various kinds and certificates of merit will be given to the deserving men. It is the intention of the Government to recognize officially in some manner every soldier, whether Regular or Volunteer, who performed distinguished services during the Spanish war.

Gen. Breckinridge declares that this is the Lord's war, evidently preferring to give the honor to one who was not responsible for charcoal powder, short rations, insufficient lighters, 2,900 yards range for a three-inch gun against an old fort, cavalry charging forts, infantry going up to club the enemy in their trenches with bayonetless guns, Navy wanting Morro stormed, Army wanting ships to enter harbor, Army in Cuba, doctors in Florida, men on shore, medicines on sea, many wounded, few Surgeons, no cots, no tents, no ambulances; Volunteers worse than useless because of black powder, balloon on firing line where a blind man could hit it and—but what's the use? In what book could it all be written? Any way, the Lord has pardoned it all and given us the victory and the Inspector General of the United States Army gives the Lord the praise.

After a careful review of the situation, Secretary Alger has definitely decided to recommend a standing Army of 100,000 peace strength. It is his plan to have a large part of this Army made up of natives of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. These people, he thinks, can be made into efficient soldiers and capable of good service in their native countries.

The Quartermaster General's Department will provide all the troops with heavy winter clothing. A large part of the Army has been supplied already and arrangements have been made to outfit the remaining troops rapidly. No definite change in the uniform has been decided upon, and regulation clothing will be worn in Cuba and the other stations of the American Army.

It is intimated that the President and the Secretary of War are of one mind in regard to the future size and personnel of the Army. President McKinley will make practically the same recommendations to Congress, that the War Secretary suggests.

It may be said here that Secretary Alger has no intention of resigning his present position for the purpose of accepting a seat in the Senate. The Secretary has positively said as much to the Journal's representative in Washington.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of War will not deal in any way with the recommendation in regard to increasing the standing Army which he will make to Congress. All such matters will be covered in a special report.

THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The brilliant success our Navy had in this war, not merely in the heat and glory of successful battle, but in the more prosaic task of preparing and maintaining a large fleet in constant activity, has not blinded its chiefs to the deficiencies of our naval establishment as a whole. It was and is to-day very incomplete, lacking important details, the absence of which embarrassed us seriously during the period of greatest activity, and will be felt with increasing weight if we do not supply them before our Navy reaches the fuller development to which we are looking forward.

These defects have been felt with especial seriousness in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the report of Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau, shows what remedies he proposes. One is to bring every Navy Yard and Naval Station up to a proper state of efficiency for repairing and fitting out vessels. Appropriations are asked for improving extensively the shops, wharves and buildings, and instituting proper coaling plants, a work that with the usual necessary annual repairs and improvements will cost three million dollars. On the other hand, the economy that lies in well planned works of this kind is shown by the fact that by the old method of storing coal at Key West and delivering it to vessels, the cost was no less than $1 per ton; while the new structures will allow the same work to be done for about 6 cents.

An estimate of a million and a half is made for a new dock at Norfolk. We hope the Department will take to heart its experience with the new dock at New York, which has been a source of so much tribulation, and give its contracts to experts in this responsible work. We have three docks of maximum draft, 27 feet 6 inches at Mare Island, Cal., 30 feet at Puget Sound and 29 feet at New York, but on the Atlantic there is no other that exceeds 25 feet 6 inches, and the situation of Norfolk is so important that the recommendation to build a 30-foot dock there is wise. No appropriation is asked for a dock on the Gulf of Mexico, but the importance of having docking facilities at Key West or the Tortugas is explained.

At San Juan, Porto Rico, the naval station just acquired, covers 4¼ acres. It dates from 1800, and the value of the buildings is estimated at $80,000. No indication of the plans projected for this place is given.

The total estimates amount to $6,347,421.23. The Chief recommends that a grade of Assistant Civil Engineer be established, the number to be at the discretion of the President, and the appointments to be made after examination. The recommendation that graduates of the Naval Academy who have completed the two years' cruise should be detailed to service as Civil Engineers if they desire is not likely to have much effect until the number of graduates is commensurate with the needs of the line.

LIEUTENANT H. G. DRESEL.

Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, who committed suicide at the Carrolton Hotel, Baltimore, Monday, graduated from the Naval Academy, in June, 1880, No. 2, in a class of 62. Monday his son Alger, a lad of ten, was told by a comrade at school that his father had been shot, and smiled incredulously at the news. A little later the nurse came and blurted out, "Come home, your father is dead." The broken-hearted boy burst into tears and left the schoolroom.

The sad news has thrown a pall of gloom over Annapolis and the Naval Academy. When Mrs. Dresel left Annapolis Monday, Mr. Melvin, of the Maryland, said to her "Hurry back." "Yes," she replied. "I am coming back to-day and will bring Mr. Dresel with me." She was at the Navy Department to see if Lieut. Dresel's orders to the Zafiro could not be changed, when a telegram was received stating that her husband had committed suicide. Lieut. Dresel's mother and sister were at the Naval Academy when they received the sad news.

Lieut. Dresel has been in a melancholy state of mind for some time, and recently wrote his wife that when he was in these states of collapse he feared himself. He was a bright officer, full of ability and had not received the recognition that he thought himself entitled to. When Capt. Cooper was ordered to the Chicago, Lieut. Dresel was on the detail to go with him, and was very happy over the assignment. Then came a change, and he had a less desirable assignment to the Puritan, but he was under fire for four hours at San Juan. Then he was sent to the Essex, an old wooden hulk, still more distasteful to him than the Puritan, and also in the descending grade of responsibility. Next came the last order, assigning him to a collier. His enfeebled system broke down under the succession of disappointments. He leaves one little girl of five and Alger, his son. Mrs. Dresel returned to the Maryland Hotel Monday night, where sympathizing friends were with her.

The root of Lieut. Dresel's melancholia is laid to the tragic experience he had on the Chesapeake in the fall of 1889, when he was upset in a cutter in which he had volunteered to go to the rescue of a drowning seaman. Lieut. Dresel for four hours, in heavy seas and with a blighting cold wind, clung to the bottom of the cutter until a passing schooner rescued him. He was in a pitiable condition when he reached the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, who was a classmate of Lieut. Dresel, said of him Monday evening: "He was the brightest man in his class; he was a fine officer and a splendid fellow. He was happily married, but of late has had spells of melancholia."

The remains of Lieut. Dresel arrived at Annapolis Monday evening and were taken to the Naval Academy chapel. He was buried on Wednesday in the Naval Cemetery opposite the Academy.

The testimony before the Army Investigating Committee this week, of which the dailies make so much, simply shows that Gen. Shafter determined to sacrifice everything to rapidity of movement and took with him only ammunition, rations and forage. This was "Stonewall Jackson's way." The demoralization he carried into the Union ranks in the early days of our Civil War by his rapid movements would not have been possible without it. Jackson's men went hungry and naked, making long marches on empty stomachs and without supplies of any kind, but he carried consternation everywhere and so demoralized the timid authorities at Washington that he completely upset, with less than ten thousand men, plans including the movements of some 200,000 of our soldiers. This was also Napoleon's way, and other good soldiers have found it effective. Gen. Shafter may have other offences to answer for, but, in view of the result, those involved in his refusal to delay for a better equipment are not mortal sins. What do these gentlemen expect; that we shall make war with rose water?

Gens. Greene and Humphreys and Col. Hecker, lately in the United States, arrived in Havana, Nov. 16.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. William S. Worth has been formally announced by the War Department. Gen. Worth was recently appointed to his present rank for distinguished services in the Cuban campaigns. On account of ill health he requested the President to place his name upon the retired list. No announcement has been made of his successor. Many names are spoken of, but as yet the President has made no choice. It is understood, however, that before his permanent successor will be appointed several officers will hold the rank with the understanding that immediate retirement is to follow their appointment. For the present it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to order any further muster out of general Volunteer officers. Indeed, the Army as it now stands will probably not be materially changed until Congress has provided for a definite increase in the Regular service.

PERSONALS.

Maj. G. W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., was a visitor at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, Va., this week.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Gen. Alex. J. Perry, U. S. A., has her sister, Mrs. McWhorter, visiting her, from Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Mason, widow of Gen. Edwin C. Mason, has taken a furnished house, 1722 15th street, Washington, D. C., where she and her family expect to spend the winter.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. F. C. Humphrey, U. S. A., is again at her home, 1326 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is expecting her sister, Mrs. Julia Mexia, on a visit.

P. A. Engr. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. N., on duty at Norfolk, started on a bear hunt, Nov. 17, through the Dismal Swamps of Virginia, accompanied by Ensign Bailey, of the Wilmington.

The engagement is announced of Miss Fannie Halbert Mills, daughter of Hon. R. Q. Mills, U. S. Senator, to Lieut. George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps. The wedding will take place at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.

Mr. Dunbar Merrill, who died a few days since on his plantation near Natchez, Mississippi, was the son of the late Hon. Ayres P. Merrill, who, during the administration of President Grant, was sent as Minister to Belgium.

Gen. Oaks, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Oaks, have been at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on a visit. Their daughter, Mrs. Ballentyne, and her family, expect to pass the coming winter in Washington, D. C.

President McKinley has, says a Washington dispatch, decided to go to Savannah about the middle of December, for the purpose of reviewing the 7th Army Corps, when Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command embarks from that port for Havana.

Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, is in Washington, D. C., with her children, and is visiting Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, at 819 15th street, N. W. Capt. Van Vliet is with his regiment, the 10th Infantry, at Huntsville, Ala.

Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Art., has taken command at Fort Hamilton for the present in succession to Lieut. Col. J. Gales Ramsay, 7th Art., but it is expected that Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., will establish his headquarters there early in November.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Maj. Kirkman, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken the house 1318 Columbia Road, Mount Pleasant, D. C., and will pass the coming winter there. Maj. Kirkman is with his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and expects to go to Cuba this winter.

We regret to learn from Honolulu that Gen. King is on the sick list. He was vaccinated some time ago in anticipation of going to Manila, and his arm swelled enormously and he has suffered from fever. His condition is not considered serious but he suffers much pain.

Gen. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearson, are in Washington, D. C., at the Hotel Ebbitt, and will go to Boston on a visit, where Maj. Eskridge, the father of Mrs. Pearson, is in the hospital suffering from the wound received at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, in July last.

The deaths of Col. James Gilliss and Lieut. Col. C. W. Williams, of the Quartermaster's Department, promotes Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball to Colonel, Majs. D. D. Wheeler and C. R. Barnett, Capts. J. M. Summerhayes and T. E. True to Major, and leaves two vacancies for Captain and A. Q. M.

Miss Miriam Virginia Cooke, daughter of Medical Director and Mrs. Geo. H. Cooke, of the Navy, was married last week to Passed Asst. Surg. Leckinski Ware Spratling, U. S. N., and at once left for San Francisco, en route for Yokohama, where Dr. Spratling has been assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital.

The friends of Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., will regret to hear that he is seriously ill at Paris, France, with return of fever contracted in Santiago de Cuba. At last accounts Capt. O'Connell was improving slowly, under the care of Dr. Clarke—physician to the American Embassy—but was able to sit up only a portion of each day.

Among those who arrived in New York this week from Porto Rico and Cuba was Lieut. Frederick K. Brandon, for two years a member of the staff of the Cuban revolutionist, Gen. Sanchez. Lieut. Brandon is an American. He is going to Washington to talk with representatives of the Administration about the condition of affairs in Cuba.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, C. E., left Havana this week on the Saratoga, on the same ship being the remains of Lieut. Col. C. W. Williams, Q. M. D. The casket, wrapped in the American flag, was escorted from the vault in the Cristobal Colon Cemetery to the wharf at Machinas by Generals Wade, Butler and Clous and the attachés of the American Commission, the British Vice Consul, Mr. Jerome, and representatives of the Spanish Commission.

We regret to learn that Gen. W. Montrose Graham is very ill with typhoid-pneumonia at his residence at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. He was stricken with typhoid fever several weeks ago while at Camp Meade, Pa., but thought so little of his illness that he went to Washington and was assigned to the command of one of the military divisions in the Philadelphia peace jubilee parade. There he caught cold, and this soon developed into pneumonia.

After a hard struggle for life for many days, Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Williams, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., died of yellow fever at Havana, Cuba, on the morning of Nov. 11. At the time of his death he held the position of Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of Colonel. The deceased officer was comparatively a young man, having been born Sept. 17, 1853. He was a Kentuckian, appointed to the Military Academy in 1871, was graduated in 1875, and was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department in 1879. He was a very able officer, and his services in Cuba were of the highest value to the Government. The remains, after due military and civic honors in Havana, were sent home for interment.

Rear Admi R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

Navy officers recently visiting in New York are Capt. R. D. Evans, Albemarle; Chief Engr. Cipriano Andrade, Astor House.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Walter Grenfell, of the British Army, has been appointed to the command of Malta, in the Mediterranean.

Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., retired, visited friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. William S. Worth and Mrs. Worth, lately in Saratoga, are now in New York, and are the recipients of much hospitality.

Rear Admi. Selfridge is again at home in Washington with his daughter, Mrs. Johnson, after a pleasant season in the Berkshire Hills.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st U. S. Inf., is spending a month's sick leave with his wife at the home of his parents, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The marriage of Miss Ernst, daughter of Gen. O. H. Ernst, to Mr. Morton Grinnell, is announced to take place in New York City Dec. 8.

Commo. George E. Ide, U. S. N., retired, was among those attending the Young Men's Christian Association of New York on Thursday night.

Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Paymr. Ramsay, of the Navy, has been spending several weeks with her sisters in the country just outside of Baltimore.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., lately on duty at Augusta, Me., has rejoined at Fort Preble, preparatory to going with his battery to Savannah.

Gen. J. P. Sanger and staff left Lexington, Ky., Nov. 16, en route to Americus, Ga., to take command of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps.

Ensign Edward McCauley, U. S. N., of Admi. Schley's staff, returned with his chief, and is with his parents on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Engr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook passed through Washington from Indian Territory last Tuesday. Mr. Cook is under orders to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Chas M. Fahs, U. S. N., passed a successful examination for promotion early in the present week, and has rejoined the U. S. S. Essex at Newport.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal from the U. S. S. Cassius, at Bahia, Brazil, Nov. 14, states the vessel sailed for Norfolk, Va., where mail should be addressed.

Miss Webster, daughter of Chief. Engr. Webster, of the Navy, is visiting West Point for the Thanksgiving holidays. She will return to Washington for Christmas.

P. A. Engr. H. G. Leopold, U. S. N., has taken apartments at the Portner Flats, Washington, D. C. Mr. Leopold has just returned from a cruise on the Pacific.

Lieut. Comdr. Sumner C. Paine, U. S. N., who was recently invalided home from the Asiatic Station, was placed on the retired list of the Navy from the 15th inst.

Rear Admi. and Mrs. John Upshur have rented their house on Rhode Island avenue, and will reside for the coming year in Morristown, N. J., where their grandchildren are.

Lieut. Col. R. M. O'Reilly, Medical Dept., U. S. A., left Cuba Nov. 16 en route to Washington, where he will make an interesting report as to the establishment of a sanitary brigade, etc.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. G. W. Baird have issued cards for the celebration of their silver wedding, which happy event comes off on the 21st instant. They reside at 1310 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

Army officers recently visiting in New York are Major C. W. Foster, Murray Hill; Capt. G. S. L. Ward, Major John Littell, Grand Hotel; Major D. Madden, Sturtevant; Capt. J. B. Foraker, U. S. V., Fifth Avenue.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young and staff were among the last to leave Camp Meade, Pa., this week, for Georgia, and the camp is now practically deserted and the sound of the bugle is no more heard in that land.

Cards are out for the winter series of hops at the Naval Academy, on the following dates: Dec. 7 and 31, Jan. 18, Feb. 4, and April 11. The invitations for Nov. 19 were recalled on account of Lieut. Conant's death.

Mrs. Terry, the wife of Capt. Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., has taken a pleasant residence on Eighteenth street, Washington, and will spend the winter here. Miss Eleanor Terry will reside a part of the winter with her mother.

Still another naval wedding has taken place in Washington naval circles. Ensign Henry G. Ward, U. S. N., was married to Miss Mary Hartshorne, of Navesink, N. J., last Wednesday. The happy couple will reside the coming winter in Washington.

Ensign J. F. Hines, U. S. N., whose marriage in Lexington, Ky., a short time since was noted in the Journal, will spend the winter in the Breckinridge mansion on Connecticut avenue. Mrs. Hines is well known in Washington and is sure of a pleasant winter.

Under the head of "Representative Members of the Sons of the American Revolution," "The Spirit of '76" published a sketch of the military career of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., with an excellent portrait, and speaks highly of him as a type of the American Army officer.

Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Subsistence Dept., arrived in New York this week and is quoted as saying that the Cuban capital is in a filthy condition, and that he had succeeded in locating camp sites for the American Army of occupation in healthy places in and around Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas. He is now in Washington, D. C.

Attorney General John W. Griggs said, at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York, Nov. 15: "Only a year ago, in the City of Washington, there was a young man, straight, lusty and vigorous, who was simply a surgeon in the Regular Army. To-day he is the magnificent and successful Governor of Santiago. (Applause.) And if this country will keep to the front in the future such men as Leonard Wood, all the arguments of distress and of ill-success that have been prophesied will fall to the ground."

Judge Wm. Laurence who, when a member of Congress, appointed Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., to the Academy, writes a letter to his local paper, "The City Index," Bellefontaine, O., giving an account of Capt. Goe's services in the battle of Santiago. It is substantially the same as the account in The Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 27, from which Judge Laurence quotes. The Judge is exerting himself to obtain recognition of the services of Capt. Goe, who would have stood some sixty numbers higher than he does had lineal promotion always been the rule in the Army. All the seven Captains in the Infantry who graduated at the same time with Capt. Goe rank him by 97, 91, 86, 85, 74, 64 and 26 numbers respectively. Capt. Goe is one of the most marked illustrations of the unequal operation of the lottery system of regimental promotion.

Capt. M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., is at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mrs. G. W. Davis, wife of Gen. Davis, is at 100 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

Mrs. John S. Bishop, wife of Capt. Bishop, U. S. A., is at 642 West 11th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Kate R. Thibaut, widow of Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th U. S. Inf., is at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Col. B. A. Lee, with the 3d New Jersey Infantry, has arrived at Athens, Ga., and reported for service.

Maj. John T. Knight, Q. M. D., U. S. A., is on duty in the Department of Santiago, as Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut. Morton Fitz Smith, 20th Inf., Aide de Camp on General Bates' staff, joins at Macon, Ga., this week from sick leave.

Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 2d U. S. Art., arrived at Portland Head, Me., early in the week to accompany Capt. Rodgers's Battery E to Savannah.

Mrs. Draper, formerly Mrs. Merriam, of St. Paul, was in Washington last week to attend the funeral of Capt. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th U. S. Inf.

Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., from a short visit to New York City and vicinity.

Capt. John Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav., returned to Fort Myer early in the week from a visit to St. Asaph, Va., where he inspected a lot of horses for service.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lawrence, 549 West End avenue, New York. Mrs. Lawrence is a sister of Maj. Coolidge.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, Comm. Gen., of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition, arrived home Nov. 12, accompanied, among others, by Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., of his staff.

Mrs. Martha Bozarth Sawyer announces the marriage of her daughter Mabel to Mr. Otho Willard Burnham Farr, Lieut. 2d Regiment, U. S. Art., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1898, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles are evidently great favorites in New York, if we may judge from the many functions recently given in their honor. These receptions have been most enthusiastic.

Capt. C. W. Foster, 6th U. S. Art., moved his command at Fort Hancock, N. J., from camp into barracks this week. Mostly all the troops at the permanent posts are now comfortably housed for the winter.

Commo. John W. Philip, U. S. N., has been elected a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and chairman of the subcommittee in charge of association work in the Navy.

Paymr. John R. Carmody, U. S. N., has been presented with a porcelain punch bowl by his fellow officers of the receiving ship Wabash. Mr. Carmody is a veteran of the Civil War, and has been on the retired list for ten years.

Mrs. John Haskell King announces the marriage of her daughter, Alice Matilda, and Mr. Thomas Paull Howell, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1898, at Detroit. Mrs. Howell is a daughter of the late Gen. John H. King, 9th U. S. Inf.

Maj. Philip Reade, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., was in Asheville, N. C., Nov. 10, a guest of the Battery Park, having come to Asheville to rid himself of the malaria instilled into his system during his campaign under Gen. Kent around Santiago.

Acting Asst. Surg. Fernandez, U. S. A., stopping at the Hotel Muro, New York City, has lost a U. S. check for $300, No. 904,190, being a portion of his pay. He will unfortunately have to wait six months before he can get a duplicate check.

Miss Olga Marix, niece of Lieut. Comdr. Marix, U. S. N., and sister of Lieut. A. T. Marix, U. S. M. C., is to be married to Mr. David Murry, general manager of telephone lines in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, at Salt Lake City, in January, 1899.

Gen. J. P. Sanger and staff left Lexington, Ky., early this week for Macon, Ga., thence to Americus, Ga., to assume command of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Corps. Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates has assumed command of the 2d Division, 1st Corps, at Macon.

The officers of the 1st Battalion, 22d New York Vol. Inf., have presented Major Charles Morris, 7th U. S. Art., with one of Tiffany's beautiful gilt and crystal mantel clocks. The 1st Battalion served under Major Morris at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., during the summer.

The following officers of the Navy were present at a test of the Holland submarine boat in Prince's Bay, New York, Nov. 12: Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Comdr. W. H. Emory, Lieut. Nathan Sargent, Lieut. W. J. Sears, Chief Engr. J. Lowe, and Chief Engr. C. Andrade.

Major S. M. Foote, 3d Vol. Engrs. (appointed Oct. 8 from 1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Art.), is at present at Macon, Ga. Major Foote served with Gen. Breckinridge in the Santiago campaign and at Chickamauga and Lexington. His family will spend a month or so in Macon, while the 3d Regiment is there.

When the U. S. S. Newark arrived in New York, Nov. 13, she was met on a tug by Lieut. Royal P. Carroll, who had served on her as a Volunteer officer. The tug carried 100 roast turkeys and Thanksgiving "fixings" as a gift to the crew. As the Lieutenant left the ship the men gave him three hearty cheers for his generous thoughtfulness.

Fashionable society turned out in force at St. Louis on Nov. 15, at St. Alphonsus's Church, when Capt. F. B. McKenna, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Infantry), was married to Miss Katharyn Kerens, daughter of Mr. R. C. Kerens, a prominent citizen of St. Louis. Capt. McKenna is the son of Justice McKenna, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mrs. May Banks Stacey, of New York City, is at Fort Monroe, Va., where her son, Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th U. S. Inf., is lying very ill with typhoid fever, contracted while he was Provost Marshal at Playa, "Port of Entry" to Ponce, Porto Rico. Lieut. Stacey could not have been sent to a finer hospital than the Josiah Simpson, which is commanded by Col. A. A. Woodhull, M. D.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee assumed command of the 7th Army Corps at Savannah, Nov. 11. The 4th Virginia Regiment with its band, all of Gen. Lee's staff officers and those of the two divisions now in camp, comprising the 7th Army Corps, with a large number of citizens, met the party at the depot. Along the entire route from the depot the streets were crowded. Gen. Lee has named the 7th Army Corps camp "Camp Onward."

An engagement which has recently been announced is that of Ensign Thomas Tingey Craven, U. S. N., and Miss Marie Antoinette Merritt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Merritt, of Baltimore, and a sister of Asst. Paymr. William A. Merritt, U. S. N. Ensign Craven is the son of Captain H. S. Craven and grandson of the late Admiral T. T. Craven. He is one of the most efficient young officers in the service.

Gen. Chaffee, who has been on leave for thirty days, joined his command at Huntsville on the first of the month. Mrs. Chaffee and daughter accompanied him to Huntsville.

Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th U. S. Art., on detached service for some time past in Porto Rico, was expected at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week for duty with Capt. H. J. Reilly's Light Battery.

Capt. M. Gray Zalinski, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and Mrs. Zalinski sailed on the Berlin from New York, Nov. 16, for Ponce, Porto Rico. Capt. Zalinski has been ordered to Ponce to take charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at that place.

Through the kindness of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Lieut. H. Duval has been authorized to give a pass to some of the soldiers who were ill and wounded in the Cuban war, and who have to report to their place of enlistment, North, South, or West. The passes are for the first-class transportation on the New York Central road.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, Inspr. Gen., entertained Friday evening at his home on Connecticut avenue, in Washington, Secretary Long, Postmaster General Charles E. Smith, Mr. Henry I. Cobb, Dr. J. W. Bayne, Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Surg. Gen. Sternberg, Maj. Knox, of the Inspector General's Department; Lieut. Gleaves, U. S. N.; Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Mattingly, of Washington, and Mr. W. S. Jones, of California.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, retired, of Scottsdale, Ariz., was elected on the Republican ticket of Maricopa County to the Assembly of that Territory. Chaplain Scott made the canvass of the county as principal speaker in the interest of Col. Alex. O. Brodie, of the Rough Riders, for Congress, and the county ticket, and carried this Democratic county by a handsome majority. He has the reputation of being one of the most magnetic platform speakers in the Territory.

In recognition of his gallant services in the Indian War in Minnesota, Lieut. Tenney Ross, of Washington, D. C., has been presented with a beautiful sword by his admirers in that city. Fully 200 guests were present at the presentation, all of whom united in testifying their admiration of the brave young officer. Lieut. Ross is one of the officers appointed from civil life during the war with Spain, and prior to the action in Minnesota had never been under fire. He conducted himself with the utmost gallantry and received the hearty commendation of his superior officers.

Major W. Auman and Capt. J. B. Goe, of the 13th U. S. Inf., were the guests of honor at the opening exercises of the Mastern Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y., and gave interesting descriptions of the Spanish-American war, more particularly of the battle of Santiago. Major Auman spoke in the highest praise of the bravery of Capt. Goe during the awful battle. The Captain, said he, had slept in a house tainted with yellow fever the first night he left Siboney, and when the battle of Santiago was fought, the Captain was fighting Spaniards and fighting fever as well.

The Omaha "Herald" says: "During a conference at Army headquarters between Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Gen. Sumner, the latter took occasion to pay a high compliment to Chief Clerk E. I. Davis, of the Adjutant General's Office. Gen. Sumner recommended Mr. Davis 'for any favors or courtesy the War Department could extend to him,' stating that not only his services in the War of the Rebellion had made him worthy of advancement, but his services in the war with Spain had been especially valuable. Gen. Sumner stated that he had no Adjutant General in this Department during a greater part of the time, and all the work of that Department had fallen upon Mr. Davis, and he had practically been the Adjutant of the Department, performing the duties not only to the entire satisfaction of the commandant of that Department, but of the staff officers as well. Secretary Meiklejohn complimented Mr. Davis on this flattering commendation, and assured him that prompt consideration would be given any request from him."

One of the most notable events in the history of Vermont took place at Shelburne Farms, Nov. 12, when Dr. William Seward Webb gave a reception in honor of the officers of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, writes a Burlington correspondent. Dr. and Mrs. Webb were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edward C. Smith, wife of the Governor of Vermont. Among those present were Gov. Edward C. Smith, Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck, and the Governor's staff; officers of the 21st U. S. Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks; officers of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Vermont Vols.; Brig. Gen. Estey, and the officers of the Vermont National Guard; members of the Vermont Commandery, Loyal Legion, and other patriotic societies; U. S. Senator Redfield Proctor, ex-Govs. Stewart, Barstow, Pingree, and Ormsbee, ex-Lieut. Gov. N. W. Fisk, Maj. Jocelyn, 19th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf.; many State officials; Col. A. B. Chandler, of New York, and Frederic B. Remington.

Princeton Alumni entertained the graduates of their university who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the Spanish war at the November meeting of the Princeton Club, Nov. 10, in New York, at Delmonico's. The guests were: W. A. Rafferty, '61, Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Cavalry; Joseph G. Goldthwait, '64, U. S. S. Terror; W. F. Lane, '72, Col., 1st Maryland; Dr. Ogden Rafferty, '82, Brig. Surg., Major, S. Johnson Poe, '84, Adjt. 5th Maryland; Dr. William D. Bell, '85, Maj., 71st N. Y., Surg. Gen.; Dr. James R. Church, '88, Surg., Rough Riders; Erskine Hewitt, '91, staff, Porto Rico; F. S. Kellogg, '94, N. Y. Naval Reserves; Edward Munn, '95, Rough Riders; Thomas Slidell, '95, Troop A; Thomas Pierson, '95, Troop A; J. W. Lord, '95, Philadelphia City Troop; F. V. Shaw, '97, 71st New York; R. P. Buell, 1900, 1st District of Columbia; Dean Tilford, 1901, Troop C, Brooklyn. In addition to the Princeton men, the following officers of the 71st Regiment were present, as the guests of Maj. Bell: Maj. W. G. Bates, Lieut. H. B. Fisher, Lieut. A. H. Abeel and Capt. H. E. Stafford.

The Washington (D. C.) "Bee" has an illuminated first page in its number for November 12, containing an illustration of what it describes as "'The War Chief,' Capt. Charles Greenleaf Ayres, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry," and "Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres, the Queen of the Army." It also publishes an article with these headings, in large display type: "'The War Chief.' Capt. Charles Greenleaf Ayres. The Bravest Officer in the 10th Cavalry. He Distinguished Himself on San Juan Hill and Throughout the Cuban War. Loved By His Men and Respected By His Enemies. He Is Loved by Over 8,000,000 of Afro-Americans Who Would Be Glad to See Him Brigadier General in the Regular Army. A Devoted and Beautiful Wife and Loving Children Left Alone While a Brave Soldier Defends His Country. Twenty-Four Years in the Army. A Brilliant Military History. Let Merit Be Rewarded." We are glad that the "Bee" has been able to determine who is the bravest man in a regiment until lately commanded by Guy V. Henry, and now by Samuel M. Whitside, and having so many brave soldiers. It is not a task we should care to undertake.

A correspondent writes: "I have enjoyed the news of the Journal through this war, as I counted it reliable on all Regular Army matters. If this war has proven anything on Army matters it has demonstrated the necessity of relying on the Regular Army for emergencies. Your proposition for increasing the Regular Army to 100,000 men without increasing the number of the regiments, is the wise thing to do, if efficiency, promptness and sanitary conditions are to be maintained. The war of the Rebellion proved that it takes a year to transform a citizen into a soldier, and this war is confirming that judgment."

GREETING TO GENERAL MILES.

The enthusiastic greeting given to General Miles, at the dinner in his honor on Friday evening of last week was a compliment to the Army, as well as to the General Commanding it, as it was so received by him. Elsewhere we have made some report of the speeches complimentary to the Army. In introducing the guest of the evening Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who presided, said:

"Oh, ye gods and goddesses, we have not come here to talk a distinguished friend to death, but to revel in his company and to express our appreciation of his splendid career and of the magnificent services which he rendered to his country in the late war. He would not forgive me nor could I forgive myself if I did not first propose the health of him who is first in the hearts of his countrymen to-night—William McKinley, the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy."

At this the entire assembly rose and cheered vociferously.

"We are here as private citizens," continued Mr. Choate, "to express a welcome and Godspeed to one of the great soldiers of America. When he appeared upon the soil of Cuba the heart of every officer and soldier was cheered. When he sailed for Cuba the Government of the United States and all the people knew that safety and courage and wisdom sailed with him, and what too much can be said of his glorious and bloodless conquest of Porto Rico? I ask you to rise and drink the health of General Nelson A. Miles."

"God bless him!" shouted an enthusiastic diner, and the cheers that followed made the air quiver, as "The Sun" reporter tells us.

The reply of General Miles to his enthusiastic greeting has been so extensively published that it is already known to our readers. He accepted the compliment as an expression of appreciation of the gallant troops which he has the honor to command, not only for the living, but for those whose lips are forever silent and whose heroism and sacrifice are remembered and revered. He expressed his delight at being welcomed on his return from Porto Rico by the representatives of the great Empire State, with which his own fortunes have been so closely identified as the commander of New York troops, having had at one time thirty-two regiments from this State under his orders. He reviewed the results of the war, as they are presented in his annual report, and showed how it had united in the bonds of imperishable union all sections of our country and has given us reason to appreciate our obligation to the mother country for the dignified and powerful influence of the British Empire in the maintenance of our principles and rights."

The General next spoke of the new responsibilities imposed upon us as "too great to be contaminated by personal, partisan or sectional interests." Continuing, he said: "The important questions that had to be met and decided in the last few months have had a broadening influence on our people. They have brought the attention of the people to the great power and responsibility of our Republic and institutions and true interests as a Republic and a nation, not only at home, but throughout every part of the globe. We have been enabled to give freedom to millions of the oppressed, and I believe that we will be able to extend to them the hand of support and secure for them a full measure of justice and enlightened government. In behalf of the Army and for myself I wish to return my most heartfelt thanks for this most cordial greeting.

"In behalf of the American Army and Navy, never before so closely united at now, I return to you my thanks for your welcome to me."

General Miles also spoke at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in answer to a toast to the Army. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Speaking for the Army, I appreciate the honor of this toast, and that the political and industrial interests of this country should remember the services, the sacrifices and the results achieved by the Army. The Army of the United States received its inspiration from its first Commander-in-Chief, George Washington. (Applause.) He gave it the impress of his elevated character, his lofty aspiration, his stern integrity; and for 100 years it has been the beacon light of the Army—the principles that he enunciated more than 100 years ago, and I trust that the Army will maintain the same character, the same patriotism and the same principles of honor that have been maintained in the last 100 years.

"During the last few months we have seen demonstrated the spirit that actuated the American Army. Whether in maintaining the security and safety of these great cities along the Atlantic Gulf or the Pacific coast or in service in the distant islands of the sea, the Army has demonstrated its purpose, its fortitude, its heroic, manly, noble spirit, and the spirit of sacrifice where such was required. The Army has given lives cheerfully to maintain the honor, the character, and the interests of the Republic of the people of the United States." (Applause.)

General Miles referred to the work of the Navy and the results of the war, in which he included the influence it had in strengthening the bonds between England and the United States.

"Engineering News" argues in behalf of the Navy Personnel Bill, and says: "The successful conduct of our late war by the naval arm of the service is largely due to the thorough training of our naval officers, and their methods and their success have wrung praise from unwilling naval authorities. But the handling of the engines of the Oregon, in her unprecedented sea voyage, and the serving of the guns at Manila and Santiago, were alike the work of engineers, and the results reached were alike due to mechanical means: under these conditions there seems to be no good reason why any distinction should be made in pay or position between the officers who did the one piece of engineering work and those who did the other. The evolution in naval warfare has made engineering knowledge the essential, all-important requisite in the naval officer. Every warship must now have its practical mechanics, electricians and trained assistants of all kinds, and men of this class now form the bulk of the crew. But just as the old naval commander was a sailor in command of sailors, it now requires an engineer of a high degree of training to properly direct his mechanical assistants and to handle a ship in which practically every movement is controlled by intricate mechanism."

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

1. Dept. of Porto Rico.—Hdqrs., San Juan; Comdr., Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. V.
2. Dept. of the East.—Hdqrs., Governors Island, N. Y.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
3. Dept. of California.—Hdqrs., San Francisco, Cal.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.
4. Dept. of the Columbia.—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks; Comdr., Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.
5. Dept. of the Pacific.—Hdqrs., Manila, P. I.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.
6. Dept. of the Gulf.—Hdqrs., Atlanta, Ga.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. V.
7. Dept. of the Lakes.—Hdqrs., Chicago, Ill.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.
8. Dept. of the Colorado.—Hdqrs., Denver, Col.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
9. Dept. of the Missouri.—Hdqrs., Omaha, Neb.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
10. Dept. of the Dakota.—Hdqrs., St. Paul, Minn.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
11. Dept. of Santiago.—Hdqrs., Santiago de Cuba; Comdr., Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

(Note.—The Commanders are arranged in the order of seniority under their present rank.)

HEADQUARTERS OF REGIMENTS, U. S. ARMY.

Reported from A. G. O., Nov. 10.

Engineer Battalion—Willets Point, N. Y.
1st Cavalry—Fort Riley, Kan.
2d Cavalry—Huntsville, Ala.
3d Cavalry—Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
4th Cavalry—Presidio of San Francisco.
5th Cavalry—San Juan, Porto Rico.
6th Cavalry—Huntsville, Ala.
7th Cavalry—Huntsville, Ala.
8th Cavalry—Neuvitas, Cuba.
9th Cavalry—Fort Grant, Ariz.
10th Cavalry—Huntsville, Ala.
1st Artillery—Sullivans Island, S. C.
2d Artillery—Fort Adams, R. I.
3d Artillery—Angel Island, Cal.
4th Artillery—Washington Barracks, D. C.
5th Artillery—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
6th Artillery—Fort McHenry, Md.
7th Artillery—Fort Slocum, N. Y.
1st Infantry—Huntsville, Ala.
2d Infantry—Anniston, Ala.
3d Infantry—Fort Snelling, Minn.
4th Infantry—Fort Sheridan, Ill.
5th Infantry—Santiago, Cuba.
6th Infantry—Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
7th Infantry—Fort Wayne, Mich.
8th Infantry—Huntsville, Ala.
9th Infantry—Madison Barracks, N. Y.
10th Infantry—Huntsville, Ala.
11th Infantry—San Juan, Porto Rico.
12th Infantry—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
13th Infantry—Fort Porter, N. Y.
14th Infantry—Manila, Philippines.
15th Infantry—Puerto Principe, Cuba.
16th Infantry—Huntsville, Ala.
17th Infantry—Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
18th Infantry—Manila, Philippines.
19th Infantry—Ponce, Porto Rico.
20th Infantry—Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
21st Infantry—Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
22d Infantry—Fort Crook, Neb.
23d Infantry—Manila, Philippines.
24th Infantry—Fort Douglas, Utah.
25th Infantry—Fort Logan, Colo.

G. O. 178, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 8, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the provisions of G. O. 58, May 31, 1898, H. Q. A., under which the Commander of an Army Corps or of a division or brigade acting independently of a corps is charged with the full control of the transfer from the line, the enlistment, re-enlistment and discharge of members of the Hospital Corps of his command, with the detail of Acting Hospital Stewards, and the appointment of Hospital Stewards, are extended so that the commanding officers of military departments outside of the limits of the United States are charged with the same authority.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 7, G. O. 130, Aug. 29, 1898, W. D., A. G. O., is revoked. In all matters pertaining to the muster out of Volunteers where it may be necessary, oaths will hereafter be administered in accordance with the requirements of par. 683, Army Regulations.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: "The purpose of the regimental hospital in field service is to furnish protection and care to the sick of the command while on a march or in the field, or to those temporarily sick while in camp of instruction. It is an emergency hospital in the one case and a detention hospital in the other, but is not intended for the treatment of the very ill, who in the event of a move would prove to be an incumbrance to the regiment. When cases are found to be serious in nature they should be promptly transferred to brigade or division hospitals, except where regiments are isolated, in which event the bed capacity may be increased as necessary, all of the sick being cared for and transfers made to general hospitals when ordered by proper authority. Of enlisted personnel, there will be allowed, in addition to the three regimental hospital stewards now authorized by law, one Acting Hospital Steward, six privates of the Hospital Corps as attendants and orderlies, one private of the Hospital Corps as cook, one private for each ambulance and wagon. If members of the Hospital Corps can not be obtained as drivers, the Quartermaster's Department will hire civilians for that purpose. The tentage will consist of four hospital tents (two to be used as wards, one as dispensary and storage, and one for the mess), one wall tent for non-commissioned officers, three common tents for privates, one common tent for cook tent. The allowance of ambulances and mounts is fixed in G. O. 76, June 22, 1898, from this office, and two four-horse wagons will be furnished for each hospital. The allowance of the medical supplies will be fixed by the Surgeon General. Inspectors will give particular attention to the condition of the regimental hospitals and note any departures from their organization as published in this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 48, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 11, 1898.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned: 1. Transportation.—G. O. 114, Aug. 9, 1898, H. Q. A., contemplates that sick and wounded soldiers shall be given transportation to their actual homes without regard to their places of enlistment. (Orders Sec. War, Nov. 5, 1898—124126 A. G. O.)

2. Boards of Survey.—The authority given in par. 115 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 45, May 16, 1898, A. G. O., to a regimental commander to call a Board of Survey when a soldier deserts, is not intended to interfere with the like authority heretofore given to a post commander.—(Decision Sec. War, Nov. 8, 98—141953 A. G. O.)

3. Commutation and Hire of Quarters.—Officers whose commands are furloughed under par. 1, and who are not employed in accordance with pars. 4 and 5, G. O. 130, Aug. 29, 1898, H. Q. A., are regarded as awaiting orders for their own convenience. Hence, they are not entitled to quarters in kind or to commutation therefor. Commanders of furloughed regiments will not place officers or soldiers on duty during the furlough period, except for purposes specified in pars. 4 and 5, G. O., above mentioned. Whenever practicable, officers and soldiers so detailed will be supplied and sheltered as prescribed in par. 21, G. O. 124, A. G. O. Aug. 20, 1898. Officers on duty with troops are not entitled to commutation of quarters. If their troops are barracked they will be furnished with quarters in kind by the Quartermaster's Department. In the lack of public buildings available for the purpose, application to hire the necessary quarters will be made by the Mustering Officer to the Quartermaster General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 5, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 28, 1898.

Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., having reported for duty at these headquarters, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department, relieving Maj. Louis Brechemin, Surg., U. S. A.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, NOV. 5, 1898.

The hours during which lamps and oil lanterns may be kept lighted at posts in this department, beginning Nov. 1, and ending March 31, are fixed as follows: For guard rooms and outside illumination exterior to barracks, from 5:30 p. m. to 5:30 a. m. For barracks, authorized offices, post reading and evening school rooms, hospitals, post libraries and chapels and stables from 5:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

G. O. 18, DEPT. MISSOURI, NOV. 7, 1898.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, A. A. G., U. S. V., having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with par. 16, S. O. 255, c. s., H. Q. A., is announced as Adjutant General of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

H. C. HODGES, Jr., Capt. 22d U. S. Inf., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 24, 10TH U. S. CAV., CAMP FORSE, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., NOV. 9, 1898.

The sickness and disorganization incident to the campaign before Santiago de Cuba, together with the changes of station of the regiment from Cuba to Long Island, and thence to Alabama, is sumcient apology for the delay in adding to the regimental records, this tribute to the sad but heroic death in the battle of San Juan on July 1, 1898, of our brother officers, 1st Lieuts. William E. Shipp and William H. Smith. Time, however, cannot dim the lustre of their deeds.

Lieut. Shipp was born in Asheville, N. C., Aug. 23, 1861. Lieut. Smith was born in Harrisonville, Mo., July 13, 1860.

They entered the Military Academy in June, 1879, and from that time until their untimely deaths their careers were singularly united. They were not only classmates, but room-mates at the Academy; and upon graduating in June, 1883, they joined the same regiment, the 10th U. S. Cav., and from that time to the end were devoted friends and companions.

Lieut. Shipp rendered arduous and gallant service in the campaign against hostile Apaches under the noted Chief Geronimo in Arizona and New Mexico in 1885-6.

Lieut. Smith was Adjutant of the regiment from Sept. 1, 1892, to Sept. 1, 1895, when he resigned to take the course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., of which he was an "honor graduate."

They were equally zealous in the study and practice of their chosen profession. Upon the declaration of war with Spain, Lieut. Smith was tendered a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, which he declined in order to lead his troop, G, of the 10th Cav., which he commanded, into action.

At the time of his death Lieut. Shipp was acting as Quartermaster of the Brigade to which his regiment belonged, and went into the battle with the regiment. They met their deaths within a few yards of each other and about the same hour of the day.

No eulogy is necessary, for those who knew them, to emphasize the faithfulness, devotion and heroism of these two men in their duties in domestic affairs and in their duties in peace and war.

Their memories will ever serve to illuminate the records of the 10th U. S. Cav.

To their bereaved families the regiment unites in extending its heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

By order of Capt. Woodward.

T. A. ROBERTS, 2d Lieut., 10th U. S. Cav., Acting Regimental Adjutant.

CIRCULAR 6, OFFICE COMY. GEN., NOV. 10. 1898.

Inasmuch as condensed cream, malted milk, milk nutrient, and farina are articles of a similar class to those now on the authorized list of articles to be kept on hand for sales, purchasing officers are authorized to furnish those on calls made by Chief Commissaries.

CHAS. P. EAGAN, Comy. Gen. of Sub.

CIRCULAR 5, OFFICE COMY. GEN., NOV. 8, 1898.

Inasmuch as fair or russet-leather shoes and boots are prescribed as uniform articles for officers of the Army by General Orders, No. 39, Headquarters of the Army, May 9, 1898, shoe polish for the black or russet-leather shoes can be kept on hand as articles for sale.

CHAS. P. EAGAN, Comy. Gen. of Sub.

G. O. 19, DEPT. MISSOURI, NOV. 14, 1898.

It is very important that the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department should have prompt information of the changes at posts of the officers doing duty in their respective departments; this to prevent confusion and delay of public business in transfer of funds and property, and the transaction of other business. Post commanders will, therefore, notify the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, respectively, of any changes in the officers under their command doing duty in those departments (by telegraph when the change is to take effect immediately), giving the name of the officer who is assigned to perform those duties in future.

By command of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

GROTE HUTCHESON, A. A. G. U. S. V.

CIRCULAR 4, OFFICE COMY. GEN., NOV. 3, 1898.

I. Directs the closing up of all accounts of the Commissary Department as the appropriation ceases to be available for disbursements after Dec. 31, 1898.

II. Directs that the expenses of the Subsistence Department from Jan. 1, 1899 to June 30, 1899, be paid from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 1899."

No payments will be made from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 1899," for any indebtedness for supplies delivered or services rendered prior to Jan. 1, 1899, all such prior indebtedness being properly payable from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, January 1, 1899."

III. Hereafter Chief Commissaries of Departments and of Corps, and Purchasing and Depot Commissaries, in transferring funds to other Commissaries, will do so in the manner indicated in the following extract from A. R., 594, viz.: "The officer making the transfer will draw his check directing the depositary to place a stated amount to the official credit of the officer named therein. The check will be sent to the depositary and not to the officer in whose favor it is drawn. * * * * Invoices of the funds transferred are sent to the receiving officer."

Transferring officers who furnish funds to recruiting officers in small amounts for disbursement for meals, commutation of rations, etc., are authorized to send such recruiting checks in the manner indicated in the following extract from A. R. 594, viz.: "If it is necessary that the officer to whom the funds are transferred shall receive them without delay, the transferring officer may draw his check and transmit the same direct to the officer requiring them. Thus officers may cash these small checks and disburse the funds as from their personal possession.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, 6th U. S. Inf., who was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Santiago Sept. 17 by Gen. Lawton, still remains in that office under Gen. Wood.

The following are special orders of recent issue:

Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba, is designated as a sub-post of Baracoa, and Capt. M. W. Harris, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., is assigned to duty at that post. The commanding officer at Baracoa will send one company from his present command to garrison Sagua de Tanamo. The two companies now at Sagua de Tanamo will take station at Baracoa, as soon as relieved by the company from Baracoa. (S. O. 50, Oct. 11.)

Capt. E. O. C. Ord is, during the absence of 2d Lieut. E. L. King, placed in command of the detachment on duty at headquarters, Department of Santiago. (S. O. 54, Oct. 15.)

1st Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 6th Cav., will proceed on steamer San Juan to certain ports of the northern coast of Cuba for duty in connection with the issue of indigent rations. (S. O. Oct. 15.)

Leave for thirty days, pending acceptance of resignation, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. G. B. Hoppin, 5th U. S. Inf. (S. O., Oct. 15.)

The following special orders relating to officers of the Medical Department were issued on Oct. 18: Maj. Winfred Turnbull is relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Santiago, and is assgneid to duty in charge of medical supply depot, relieving Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. Geddings; Acting Asst. Surg. W. J. Freeman is relieved from duty in the Chief Surgeon's Office, Santiago, and will report to Maj. Wilfred Turnbull, in command of medical supply depot, for duty as his assistant; Acting Asst. Surg. R. P. Haywood is assigned to duty with the 5th U. S. Inf.

Special orders of Oct. 19 were: Capt. R. S. Woodson is relieved from further duty with the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Acting Asst. Surgs. G. B. Heniecke and E. F. Horr are assigned to duty with the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., Santiago de Cuba; Acting Asst. Surg. G. B. Lindsey is relieved from duty with the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., and will report for duty at the transportation office, Santiago, Cuba; leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. James L. Graham, 5th Inf.

Leave for thirty days, with permission to return to the United States, is granted Acting Asst. Surg. E. F. Geddings. (S. O., D. S., Oct. 22.)

Acting Asst. Surg. G. B. Lindsey will report at Morro Castle for duty. (S. O., Oct. 25.)

Capt. W. S. Scott, A. Q. M., is relieved from all duty in connection with the railway transportation only. The Depot Quartermaster will assume charge of all railway transportation. (S. O., Oct. 25.)

These special orders were issued on Oct. 26: Acting Asst. Surg. S. Lunt Hannon is assigned to duty with the 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. at Manzanillo, Cuba; Acting Asst. Surg. John S. Mack is assigned to duty with the U. S. Vol. Inf. at Manzanillo, Cuba; Acting Asst. Surg. Salvador G. Ros will report at Santiago, Cuba, for duty; Acting Asst. Surg. Meyer Herrman is assigned to duty with the 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. and Acting Asst. Surg. Dudley W. Welsh is assigned to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, for temporary duty. (S. O., Oct. 27.)

Maj. Seaton Norman, Surg., will report to the President of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 9, S. O. 57, for duty, and Capt. W. B. Barker, A. Q. M., will proceed in charge of San Juan to Kingston, Jamaica, to superintend repairs to that vessel. (S. O., Oct. 28.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Block is assigned to duty with the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., at Santiago, Cuba. (S. O. 66, Oct. 29.)

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 171, c. s., as relates to Maj. F. S. Rice, 1st Lieuts. John A. Koster and J. W. F. Diss, and remainder of enlisted men of Batteries A and D, 1st Battalion, California Vol. Art., is revoked, and these officers and men will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Puebla. Asst. Surg. William J. Hanna, 1st Battalion California Vol. Art., will accompany troops on transport Newport as originally ordered. (S. O. 175, D. Cal., Nov. 4.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert Gunn, U. S. A., now at the Division Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to the transport Newport, for duty with Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. V., and staff. (S. O. 113, D. Cal., Nov. 2.)

The following designated officers, enlisted men and civilians will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Pueblo, and will be in readiness to embark on that steamer when notified: Lieut. Col. Gracey Childers, Maj. John G. Maguire, Hosp. Stwd. William R. Davis, and Co.'s D, G, H, I and K, 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf.; Capt. F. M. Linscott with Troop A, Nevada Vol. Cav.; Acting Asst. Surgs. G. W. Daywalt and W. A. Christensen, U. S. A.; Acting Hosp. Stwd. James H. Robinson, Pvts. Elmer Butler, Nathan M. Golden, William F. Baird, James P. McDonald, William B. Williams and Joshua T. Colvin, Hosp. Corps, detachment of recruits for 23d U. S. Inf; aggregate, 553. (S. O. 173, D. Cal., Nov. 2.)

The following designated officers, enlisted men and civilians will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Newport: Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. Vols., and staff, Lieut. Col. E. C. Little, Asst. Surg. Charles S. Huffman, 2d Lieut. F. R. Dodge, Hosp. Stwd. Jonathan E. Chastian, and Cos. A, B, F and L, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf.; Maj. F. S. Rice, Asst. Surg. William J. Hanna, 1st Lieuts. John A. Koster and J. W. F. Diss, and remainder of enlisted men of Batteries A and D, 1st Battalion, California Vol. Art.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Clarke and Light Battery A, Wyoming Vol. Art.; Acting Hosp. Stwd. William A. Schwallie, Pvts. Carl H. Fry, Clark Marsh, E. C. Hodgson, Jack Blanton, Elmo L. Albin and J. E. Archer, Hosp. Corps; Harry B. Jeffery, clerk; William B. Barry, clerk, and J. J. Reilly, mechanic, Q. M. Dept.; Charles Jeffery, clerk, Sub. Dept.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

The 2d Art., fully armed and equipped for field service, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., there to go into camp, awaiting shipment to Cuba.

The Lieutenant Colonel, Junior Major, Staff, Band and Batteries B and D, Fort Adams; the Senior Major and Bat. C, Fort Warren; Bat. M, Grover's Cliff; Bat. G, Long Island Head; Bat. E, Portland Head; Bat. L, Fort Schuyler; Bat. I, Fort Caswell; Bat. H, Fort Trumbull; Bat. K, Fort Constitution. The organizations named will be prepared to depart as soon as transportation can be furnished, except Bats. H and K, which will await the arrival of troops to relieve them. The C. O. Defences of Boston will send a detachment of 20 men from Bat. G, 7th Art., to Long Island Head, preparatory to the departure of Bat. G, 2d Art.

The following changes of stations of batteries of the 4th Art. will be made: Bat. I, from Fort Mott, N. J., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to relieve Bat. H, 2d Art.; Bat. M, from Battery Point, to Fort Constitution, to relieve Bat. K, 2d Art.; the C. O., Battery Point, Del., will send a detachment of one officer and thirty men to Fort Mott, preparatory to the departure of Bat. I, 4th Art. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 11.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Secretary of War directs immediate discharge with travel pay, under Circular 45, of all Hospital Corps men desiring discharge transferred from Volunteer regiments already mustered out. Those from regiments ordered mustered out, discharge on date of muster out of respective regiments. Report names of men so discharged. Order descriptive lists all absent men above classes sent to Chief Mustering Officers of respective States. (Telegram A. G. O., Nov. 8, to Dept. Comdr's, etc.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. V., is relieved from command of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to enable him to proceed to the Philippine Islands with Expeditionary Forces. He will transfer the command of the Post of the Presidio of San Francisco to Maj. D. H. Kinzie, 3d Art., who is assigned to temporary duty at that post. (S. O. 171, D. Cal., Oct. 31.)

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. V., will proceed to Port Tampa, Fla., and take steamer sailing Nov. 14, 1898, to Havana, Cuba, for duty as Chief Q. M., with station at Havana. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

The Commanding General, 7th Army Corps, will detail an officer to relieve Capt. Frederick W. Cole, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of his duties with that corps. Capt. Cole will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and take steamship sailing from that port on Monday, Nov. 14, 1898, to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, U. S. V., on the expiration of his present leave will proceed to his home at Savannah, Ga., and there await orders for his own convenience. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col., 25th U. S. Inf.), and Maj. Francis Moore, 5th U. S. Cav., are detailed as members of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., vice Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th U. S. Inf. (recently promoted Lieut. Col., 5th U. S. Inf.), and Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf., relieved. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V., is extended twenty days. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., will proceed to Colum-

bus, Ga., and join the 2d Division, 1st Army Corps. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

The sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Harry C. Egbert, U. S. V. (Col., 22d U. S. Inf.), is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

The extension of leave granted Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 6th U. S. Inf. (Brig. Gen., U. S. V.), is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., Commanding Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and such other points in the Department as may be necessary. (S. O. 107, D. Colo., Nov. 8.)

The following assignment is announced: Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, U. S. V., to the command of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. He will join his command at Macon, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

The leave granted Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Frank B. McKenna, A. A. G., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Par. 34, S. O. 245, Oct. 17, 1898, W. D., which honorably discharges from the Volunteer Army Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, A. A. G. (1st Lieut., 5th U. S. Art.), to take effect Nov. 30, 1898, and extends his leave to that date, is revoked.

The following named officers are relieved from the assignments made in G. O. 171, Oct. 21, 1898, W. D.: Capt. Hugh D. Wise, A. A. G., U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, U. S. V., commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, for duty as Assistant Adjutant General of that Brigade. Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, A. A. G., U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U. S. V., commanding 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, for duty as A. A. G. of that brigade. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Kiowa Indian Agency, O. T., for the purpose of adjusting his property accounts as Acting Indian Agent. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Albany, Ga., to carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Corps Commander. (S. O., 1st Corps, Nov. 10.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Nov. 16, is granted Maj. John M. K. Davis, Inspr. Gen., U. S. V. (S. O. 151, D. G., Nov. 14.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. (S. O. 5, D. P. R., Oct. 22.)

Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty, and announced as Judge Advocate of this Department, relieving Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art. (G. O. 42, D. E., Nov. 11.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Lucian F. Burpee, J. A., U. S. V. (S. O., 1st Corps, Nov. 12.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. S. A. Smoke, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M. at Macon, Ga. (S. O., 1st Corps, Nov. 9.)

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will take station at Savannah, Ga., and assume charge of the duties of Purchasing, Issuing, and Shipping Quartermaster at that place. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Terence M. Flood (appointed Nov. 1, 1898, from Sergt., Co. G, 10th U. S. Inf.), will be sent to Lexington, Ky., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Arthur Thompson, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Q. M. Dept., accompanied by Mr. H. G. Barrington, stenographer, and Mr. W. M. Pannell, messenger, will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas B. Haughawout, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Nov. 2, 1898, is granted Maj. William A. Wadsworth, Chief Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Tampa to Jacksonville, Fla., on official business. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will take passage on steamer Berlin, to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Boston, Mass., on official business. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Comy. Sergt. William Mansie, U. S. A., will report to the Commissary on the transport City of Puebla for duty, and upon arrival at Manila, P. I., will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for further instructions. (S. O. 175, D. Cal., Nov. 4.)

Q. M. Sergt. Charles Reich, U. S. A., having been tried by a G. C. M. convened at Fort Logan, Colo., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him." So much of the sentence as relates to forfeiture of pay and allowances, is remitted. As thus mitigated the sentence will be duly executed. (S. O. 107, D. Colo., Nov. 8.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, C. S., U. S. V., will report for assignment as A. A. Q. M. and C. S. on the U. S. steamer Port Victor, now at New York. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Capt. John Little, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and relieve Col. Henry G. Sharpe, S. D., U. S. A., of the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the Subsistence Depot at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Maj. Evylyn S. Garnett, C. S., U. S. V., now at Huntsville, Ala., will report to Col. Frank E. Nye, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as his assistant. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Capt. Thomas H. Simms, C. S., U. S. V., who is assigned to duty as an assistant in the office of the Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Cincinnati, Ohio. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Maj. Elmore F. Taggart, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed at once from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Washington, D. C., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Maj. Elmore F. Taggartr, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty as Commissary and A. A. Q. M. on the steamer Bratten. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Comy. Sergt. George Bolton (appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. M, 16th U. S. Inf., Nov. 10, 1898), will be sent to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Capt. Robert H. Beckham, C. of S., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Knoxville, Tenn., for duty as Commissary of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, to relieve Capt. Charles E. Cabell, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Capt. John B. Clarke, C. S., U. S. V., now awaiting orders at Savannah, Ga., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, to relieve Capt. Harlow L. Street. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Robert C. Yenney, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in the place of Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (S. O. 177, D. Col., Nov. 8.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. E. A. Southall, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

A. A. Surg. J. C. Metzgar, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Leave for thirty days is granted A. A. Surg. Rupert Norton, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Rupert Norton, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

A. A. Surg. R. B. Westnedge, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Maj. Lewis Balch, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., for duty as Chief Surg. 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Corps. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Maj. Marlboro C. Wyeth, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., President of the Examining Board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, and on the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Sill, O. T., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

A. A. Surg. H. P. Abbott, U. S. A., will report to 1st Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d U. S. Inf., for duty pertaining to the care of sick and convalescent soldiers in the hospitals at Providence, R. I., and vicinity. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Maj. John J. Archinard, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Santiago, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons are relieved from duty at the General Hospital at Ponce, and will report for duty at the General Hospital at San Juan: William G. Young, Robert H. Andrews. (S. O. 7, D. P. R., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Charles F. Mason, Med. Inspr. of the Department, is placed temporarily in charge of the military general hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico.. (S. O. 5, D. P. R., Oct. 22.)

A. A. Surg. Edwin W. Melxell, now at Fort Columbus, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, and report for duty, vice A. A. Surg. William H. Spillier, whose contract has been annulled at his own request. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 11.)

Capt. Deane C. Howard, Med. Dept., will proceed to Philadelphia and Mauch Chunk, Pa., for the purpose of examining enlisted men at those points with a view to their discharge on Surgeon's certificate. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

Maj. James E. Pilcher, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 7th Army Corps, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave, will return to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Capt. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Sick leave for one month is granted the following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A.: John Horni, Roy A. Wilson. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

The sick leave granted Maj. William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Par. 42, S. O. 260, Nov. 3, 1898, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. John B. Schaub, U. S. A., is amended to read A. A. Surg. John S. Schaul, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth for the trial of Pvt. Arthur Hedemark, Battery C, 5th Art., only. (S. O. 266, D. E., Nov. 15.)

1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Slocum to assist in making the physical examinations of the 22d New York Vol. Inf., preparatory to muster out of that regiment. (S. O. 266, D. E., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surg. A. H. Giannini, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty with the battalion 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf., now at Camp Merriam, The Presidio, during the illness of Capt. R. M. Kirby Smith, Asst. Surg., 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf. (S. O. 171, D. Cal., Oct. 31.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. George E. Lyon, Surg., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (S. O., 1st Corps, Nov. 12.)

A contract has been formed with Dr. Malone Duggan, of Eagle Pass, Tex., as A. A. Surg., U. S. A., to take effect on Nov. 10. (S. O. 146, D. G., Nov. 8.)

A. A. Surg. Frank G. Young, U. S. A., will proceed from Clarksburg, W. Va., to Washington, D. C., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Capt. D. C. Howard, Asst. Surg., is detailed Counsel in case before G. C. M.. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 9.)

Asst. Surg. H. R. Stiles will visit sick soldiers at Augusta. (Fort Preble, Nov. 13.)

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of Surgeon at Fort Mason, Cal. (S. O. 175, D. Cal., Nov. 4.)

A. A. Surg. R. F. Gray, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 175, D. Cal., Nov. 4.)

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surgeon on the staff of Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., Havana, Cuba, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on official business. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Francis A. Holliday, U. S. A., will proceed to Sullivan's Island, S. C., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

A. A. Surg. H. A. Barnhardt, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Benjamin F. Wooding, U. S. A., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for annulment of contract. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Capt. Merrittee W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

So much of par. 69, S. O. 243, Oct. 14, 1898, W. D., as assigns Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., to duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., is revoked, and, on the expiration of his present sick leave he will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to relieve Maj. Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., who will proceed to Americus, Ga. Maj. Frank Bruso, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from the operation of G. O. 172, Oct. 22, 1898, W. D., assigning him to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Sick leave for 15 days is granted A. A. Surg. J. W. Rhudy, U. S. A. (S. O. 152, D. G., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surg. William P. Harbin, U. S. A., will proceed to camp at Lands End, S. C., for duty. (S. O. 152, D. G., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Henry H. Pelton, now at Fort Slocum, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, for duty. (S. O. 268, D. E., Nov. 17.)

A. A. Surg. George H. Tuttle, U. S. A., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for annulment of his contract. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Fort Adams, R. I. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

A. A. Surg. J. L. Duenas will report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., at Havana, for assignment to duty. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

A. A. Surg. F. Arthur Zeller, U. S. A., will proceed to Americus, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Elmer S. Tenney, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Lewis M. Walker, U. S. A., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for annulment of contract. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

Sick leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Milton D. Norris, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Frank Roberts, U. S. A., is extended eight days. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg., Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Art., and 1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., are detailed as members of the Examining Board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg., Maj. Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surg. of Vols., and Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., relieved. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surgs. Edward W. Pinkham and John S. Fogg, U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O. of the Josiah Simpson U. S. General Hospital at Fort Monroe. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Harry A. Barnhardt, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Halsey E. Manwaring, U. S. A., instead of Acting Hosp. Stwd. James H. Robinson, U. S. A., will accompany troops on the City of Puebla. (S. O. 176, D. Cal., Nov. 5.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days is granted Maj. George A. Vandegrift, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (S. O. 151, D. G., Nov. 14.)

Maj. S. Heth Tyler, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., to pay the detachments of the 1st and 2d Mississippi Vol. Inf. (S. O. 150, D. G., Nov. 12.)

Majs. William J. Cowden and Joseph S. Wilkins, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., to assist in the payment of troops. (S. O. 150, D. G., Nov. 12.)

The troops of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be paid by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., Nov. 16, at the post library building. (G. O. 79, Art. School, Nov. 15.)

Lieut. F. M. Coxe, Deputy Paymr. Gen., and Majs. G. F. Downey, W. H. Stilwell, B. C. Kenyon, F. C. Lord, Addl. Paymrs., will make payments on rolls of Oct. 31, 1898, as may be assigned to them. (S. O. 171, D. Cal., Oct. 31.)

Payment of troops will be made by Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 132, D. L., Nov. 12.)

So much of par. 7, S. O. 120, c. s., as assigns Maj. W. F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., to make payments at Fort Brady, Mich., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., is revoked. (S.O. 132, D. L., Nov. 12.)

So much of S. O. 245 as directs Maj. J. A. Watrous, Paymr., to proceed to Portland, Me., and other places, to pay the 1st Maine Vol. Inf. at muster-out, is amended to direct that he be accompanied on this duty by an additional clerk. (S. O. 267, D. E., Nov. 16.)

Majs. John Demerit and Herbert M. Lord, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., are relieved from further duty at Manila, and will return to United States. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Majs. Fred T. Jones and Hiram L. Grant, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will take station at New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., U. S. A., will repair to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

S. O. 253 and S. O. 262, are amended to direct Majs. J. H. Townsend and G. D. Sherman, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., to proceed to Springfield, Mass., and such other points as may be necessary to pay the 2d Massachusetts Vol. Inf. at muster-out. (S. O. 266, D. E., Nov. 15.)

Maj. Henry B. May, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Boston, Mass., take temporary station in that city, and assist in paying organizations at muster-out. (S. O. 266, D. E., Nov. 15.)

Maj. Philip Dallam, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of assisting in the payment of the 14th Minnesota Vol. Inf., and to make other payments in the Department of Dakota. (S. O. 129, D. L., Nov. 9.)

Maj. Clark M. Carr, Additional Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the Detachments of the 2d Tennessee Vol. Inf. and 1st Rhode Island Vol. Inf. (S. O. 148, D. G., Nov. 10.)

Maj. J. B. Kenner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., now at Chattanooga, will pay the troops stationed at that point and at camps adjacent thereto. (S. O. 148, D. G., Nov. 10.)

Maj. William B. Dwight, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed with Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., U. S. A., to Anniston, Ala., to assist in the payments directed at that place and at camps adjacent thereto. (S. O. 148, D. G., Nov. 10.)

Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., U. S. A., in charge; Majs. John R. Lynch, Charles B. Marsh, Glen H. Logan and R. R. Wright, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville and Anniston, Ala., to pay the troops. Addl. Paymr.'s Clerks James B. Smith and A. B. Hill will assist in these payments. (S. O. 148, D. G., Nov. 10.)

Maj. William B. Dwight, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., to assist in the payment of troops. (S. O. 146, D. G., Nov. 8.)

Maj. Benjamin F. Havens, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., to assist on the payment of accounts of officers and enlisted men. (S. O. 146, D. G., Nov. 8.)

Maj. W. H. Thrift, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., to assist Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymr., U. S. A., in the payment of the Missouri Volunteers at that point. (S. O. 62, D. M., Nov. 3.)

Maj. B. W. Colner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Nov. 1, 1898, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 170, D. Cal., Oct. 29.)

Maj. B. W. Colner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will pay the troops at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore., Boise Barracks and Fort Sherman, Idaho, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Camps at Dyea and Wrangel, Alaska. (S. O. 170, D. Cal., Oct. 29.)

Maj. Henry J. May, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., now at Columbia, S. C., will pay Cos. C and H, 2d U. S. Vol. Engineers, in camp at Augusta, Ga. (S. O. 148, D. G., Nov. 10.)

Maj. Moses R. Doyon, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will take station in New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Maj. Albert S. Towar, Paymr., U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Majs. Henry B. May and Jonas M. Cleland, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will take station at New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Maj. Edward S. Fowler, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Maj. J. B. Houston, Addl. Paymr., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., and pay two battalions of the 1st Delaware Vol. Inf. at muster-out. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

Maj. George H. Fay, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to make payments to the 2d and 3d regiments of Wisconsin Vol. Inf., and will proceed to such points in the State as may be necessary. (S. O. 131, D. L., Nov. 11.)

Maj. George E. Pickett, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to make payments on muster-out rolls to the 33d and 34th regiments of Michigan Vol. Inf., and will proceed from Detroit, Mich., to such points in the State as may be necessary. (S. O. 131, D. L., Nov. 11.)

Majs. H. L. Grant and J. M. Cleland, Addl. Paymrs., will proceed to Paterson, N. J., to pay the 2d New Jersey Vol. Inf., at muster-out. (S. O. 268, D. E., Nov. 17.)

So much of par 5, S. O. 60, c. s., D. M., as directs Maj. Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymr., to pay the troops at Fort Crook, Neb., is so amended as to require Maj. William Monaghan, Addl. Paymr. of Vols., to pay the troops at that post. (S. O. 63, D. M., Nov. 7.)

Maj. T. P. Varney, Addl. Paymr., will proceed to Buffalo, and pay the 65th New York Vol. Inf., at muster-out. (S. O. 268, D. E., Nov. 17.)

Maj. W. F. Tucker, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and pay the 159th Ind. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 133, D. L., Nov. 14.)

Maj. George B. Guild, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed from Columbus, O., to Wooster, O., and pay the 8th Ohio. (S. O. 133, D. L., Nov. 14.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Capt., C. E., U. S. A.), will repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty in his office, when Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Engineer Officer, U. S. V. (Maj., C. E., U. S. A.), shall have reported for duty as Chief Engineer of the 2d Army Corps. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Maj. Edwin A. Root, Engineer Officer, U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Engineer Officer, Department of Porto Rico. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Porto Rico, and will comply with par. 75, S. O. 222, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 3, D. P. R., Oct. 20.)

Capt. James J. Meyler, C. E., U. S. A., is relieved from duty at San Francisco, Cal., under the immediate orders of Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., and will relieve that officer of such river, harbor and fortification works as may be designated by the Chief of Engineers, taking station at Los Angeles, Cal. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and join as Battalion Adjutant. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

2d Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, C. E., will report to Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: Capt. Francis R. Shunk is relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., to take effect immediately upon the completion of the semi-annual examination in engineering in January, 1899, and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty with Co. A, Battalion of Engineers. Capt. Henry Jervey is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. James B. Quinn, C. E., and will take station at New Orleans, La., and relieve Maj. Joseph H. Willard of the charge of the 4th District, Mississippi River Improvement. Capt. E. Eveleth Winslow is relieved from duty with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, and at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., to take effect from the date of the arrival at that post of Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C. E., U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Capt., C. E., U. S. A.), and will take station at Memphis, Tenn., and relieve Capt. Mason M. Patrick of the charge of 1st and 2d Districts, Mississippi River Improvement. Capt. Patrick, upon being relieved, will take station at St. Louis, Mo., as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Mississippi River Commission, reporting to the President of the Commission. 1st Lieut. James P. Jervey is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Clement A. F. Flagler, U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Capt., C. E., U. S. A.), to take effect Dec. 20, 1898, and will take station at West Point, N. Y., not later than January 4, 1899, for duty in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering. 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess is relieved at Galveston, Tex., to take effect Dec. 1, 1898, and will repair to West Point, N. Y., for duty with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers. 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter is relieved from duty under the immediate

orders of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, and will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the U. S. Engineer School. 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson is relieved from duty with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., to take effect upon the arrival there of 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess, and will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty. 2d Lieut. Clarke S. Smith is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will take station at New Orleans, La. 2d Lieut. Amos A. Fries is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will take station at Portland, Ore. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, C. O. O., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Maj. James T. Dean, C. O. O., U. S. V., will make an inspection of the Custom House at San Juan. (S. O. 1, D. P. R., Oct. 18.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

So much of par. 46, S. O. 260, Nov. 3, 1898, W. D., as honorably discharges from the Volunteer Army, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, Vol. Signal Corps (1st Lieut., Signal Corps, U. S. A.), is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

2d Lieut. William T. Davenport, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, Chief Signal Officer, with 2d Lieut. J. B. McLaughlin, U. S. V. Signal Corps, Adjt., will take station at San Juan, Porto Rico, and organize and establish his force thereat. (S. O. 4, D. P. R., Oct. 21.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to Albany, Americus, Columbus, and Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of establishing electric communications within the camps located at these points. (S. O., 1st Corps, Nov. 11.)

1st Lieut. L. B. Wildman, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for special instructions. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

CHAPLAINS.

Sick leave for three months is granted Post Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 25, is granted Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A. (S. O. 166, D. Col., Oct. 22.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, R. Q. M., 1st Cav., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 62, D. M., Nov. 3.)

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st U. S. Cav., Chief Mustering Officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., is designated as Special Inspector. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The extension of sick leave granted Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and join his troop. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

1st Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 3d U. S. Cav. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 6th Cav., subject to examination), will report before Board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Capt. George L. Hunter and 1st Lieuts. John W. Heard and Alexander L. Dade, 3d Cav., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Ethan Allen. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, 3d U. S. Cav., is further extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, 1st Alabama Vol. Inf. (Capt., 3d U. S. Cav.), is relieved from further duty at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. Capt. McDonald, in joining the 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed via Charleston, S. C. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods, during the current fiscal year, to the Indians at the Fort Hall, Idaho, Indian Agency. (S. O. 173, D. Col., Nov. 2.)

2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods, during the current fiscal year, to the Indians at the Lemhi, Idaho, Indian Agency. (S. O. 176, D. Col., Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., Boise Barracks, Idaho, is detailed to inspect cattle at Fort Hall Indian Agency, Idaho, to be delivered Nov. 1, 1898. (S. O. 168, D. Col., Oct. 26.)

1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav., having assumed command of the Presidio of San Francisco. Maj. D. H. Kinzie, 3d Art., is relieved from temporary duty at that post. (S. O. 175, D. Col., Nov. 4.)

The operation of par. 28, S. O. 265, Nov. 9, 1898, W. D., relating to 2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th U. S. Cav., is suspended until further orders. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

The following transfers are made in the 5th U. S. Cav., to take effect Nov. 11: 1st Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, from Troop I to Troop D; 1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell from Troop D to Troop I. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut John T. Haines, Q. M., 5th U. S. Cav., is further extended one month and fifteen days. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav., is still further extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Eureka Springs, Ark. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The sick leave granted Capt. Elon F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. W. H. Hart, 7th Cav., is appointed Regimental Adjutant, to date Oct. 20, 1898. (7th Cav., Oct. 21.)

The orders of Nov. 3, relieving 1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 7th U. S. Cav., from Fort Sill, O. T., and directing him to join his regiment, are suspended until further orders. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

1st Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, 7th U. S. Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. V., for duty as Q. M. of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as Assistant Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., and will join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Par. 48, S. O. 260, Nov. 3, 1898, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 7th U. S. Cav., is suspended until further orders. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav., Actiag Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho, and make the annual inspection. (S. O. 166, D. Col., Oct. 22.)

2d Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, 8th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as Aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. V., and will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS McGREGOR.

Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, 9th U. S. Cav., will await orders in Washington, D. C., for the convenience of the Government. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th U. S. Cav. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 10th U. S. Cav., subject to examination), will report before President of the Examining Board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., Acting Inspr. Gen. of the Department, will inspect the money accounts of Maj. Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymr. of the Department. (S. O. 64, D. M., Nov. 9.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Battery D, 1st Art., now in camp at Newnan, Ga., will return to Jackson Barracks, La., its proper station. (S. O. 152, D. G., Nov. 15.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

2d Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, 2d Art., is attached to Bat. E, and will proceed to Portland Head, Me., and report for duty. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 12.)

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., Acting Inspector General, will proceed to Honolulu, H. I., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the troops and supplies of the command there stationed, as well as certain special inspections referred to him. (S. O. 174, D. Cal., Nov. 3.)

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, will furnish a guard of fifteen men, and have it report Nov. 14, to Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., for duty on board the steamship Bratten, sailing for Cuba. Upon completion of this duty the guard will return to the United States. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 12.)

Capt. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., being now convalescent, will proceed from Fort Schuyler to Fort Constitution and join his battery. (S. O. 266, D. E., Nov. 15.)

Corpls. T. R. McKay and George West, K, 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 13.)

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine, and will join his regiment at Fort Adams, R. I., (W. D., Nov. 15.)

Pvt. Thos. J. Guilfoyle, K, 2d Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Comy. Sergt. James F. Woods (recently appointed from Sergeant Major, 3d Art.), will proceed to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I., on the transport City of Puebla, sailing Nov. 5. (S. O. 174, D. Cal., Nov. 3.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 3d Art., is extended 2 months. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

2d Lieut. Henry C. Evans, 3d Art., will, in addition to his present duties, take temporary charge of and act as Recruiting Officer at the general recruiting office in San Francisco during the absence, on account of sickness, of 1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art. (S. O. 176, D. Cal., Nov. 5.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art., is hereby relieved from duty as Summary Court.

2d Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, 4th U. S. Art., is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and establish a recruiting station. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 8, 1898, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, 4th U. S. Art. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art., in addition to his other duties, will assume command of Light Battery B, 4th Art. (S. O. 2, D. P. R., Oct. 19.)

1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, Q. M., 4th U. S. Art., will perform the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the U. S. General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D. C., in addition to his other duties. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Corpls. C. O. Allen, W. Donavin, J. W. Earles and T. J. Hodges, H, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art., is relieved as Summary Court. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 11.)

1st Lieut. E. M. Blake, 4th Art., is appointed Ordnance Omcer. (Fort Adams, Nov. 12.)

2d Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, 4th Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Battery K, 2d Art. (S. O. 266, D. E., Nov. 15.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Maj. J. R. Murick, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Del., to investigate and report upon the existing conditions as to guns and defences at that post and as to the necessity for the continuance of a garrison there. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

The post of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is designated as the headquarters of the 5th Art. The regimental staff will report accordingly on Dec. 1. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

1st Lieut. G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., will temporarily perform duties of Adjutant. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 12.)

Sergt. W. Smith, E, 5th Art., is appointed Color Sergeant. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 13.)

Corpls. J. W. Armstrong and M. E. Coomler, K, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. J. T. Clark, G, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 10.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. William W. Hamilton, 6th U. S. Art., is assigned to Battery L, of that regiment. He is relieved from further duty with Battery D, 4th U. S. Art., and will join his battery. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., will, in addition to his other duties, exercise a personal supervision over all practical military exercises at Fort Monroe, Va. (G. O. 78, Art. School, Nov. 12.)

1st Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 6th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant. (Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 14.)

2d Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th Art., is detailed Post Signal Omcer. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 12.)

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 11.)

Pvt. Gustave Ludicke, band, 6th Art., has been appointed Sergeant of the band.

Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., is appointed Summary Court at this post. (G. O. 4, Fort Monroe, Nov. 11.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. J. Gales Ramsay, 7th Art. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., as assistant mustering officer during the illness of 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. P. R. Ward, 7th Art. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 10.)

Sergt. C. M. Deck, K, 7th Art., will proceed as witness to Willets Point. (Fort Schuyler, Nov. 14.)

2d Lieut. D. McCoach, 7th Art., is appointed Acting Signal Officer. (Fort Adams, Nov. 12.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, Adjt. 1st U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

The orders directing 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Huntsville, Ala., is revoked. 1st Lieut. Ferris will report before the Examining Board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Par. 88, S. O. 255, W. D., Oct. 28, 1898, relating to 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

So much of par. 33, S. O. 235, Oct. 5, 1898, W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Huntsville, Ala., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James W. McAndrew, Q. M. 3d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Nov 10.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Spokane, Wash., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that place, to relieve Maj. William H. Miller, Q. M. U. S. V., of those duties, who on being thus relieved, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Par. 1, S. O. 141, c. s., D. G., is amended as follows: Upon arrival of the 6th U. S. Inf. at San Antonio, Tex., the following assignment to stations of the regiment is ordered: Headquarters, the Lieutenant Colonel, band and Cos. B, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Maj. William H. H. Crowell and Co. A, to Fort McIntosh, Tex., proceeding to that post by rail; Co. C, to Fort Bliss, Tex., proceeding to that post by rail; Co. D, to Fort Ringgold, Tex., proceeding by rail to Hebronville and from that point by marching to the post; Co. H, to Fort Brown, Tex., proceeding by rail to Galveston and from that point by steamer to the post. (S. O. 150, D. G., Nov. 12.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.

Col. Edwin M. Coates, 7th U. S. Inf., recently promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and join the 7th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th U. S. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V., as Assistant Mustering Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of the 3d New York Vol. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., is extended two days. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 12.)

Maj. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., is charged with the duty of seeing that all final statements are in proper form, etc. (Madison Barracks, 1898.)

2d Lieut. B. F. Nicklin, 9th Inf., is assigned to command of Co. E, of which 1st Lieut. W. L. Simpson is relieved, to proceed to Fort Trumbull. 1st Lieut. J. B. Frazier is assigned to command of Co. B. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 13.)

Sergt. H. F. Alexander, M, 9th Inf., will proceed to Madison Barracks. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 15.)

2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is assigned to command Co. H. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 15.)

Sergt. Eugene Pearson, G, 9th Inf., has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Maj. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf., is detailed to determine the share of Co. F, 9th Inf., in the post exchange. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 15.)

1st Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. (W. D., Nov. 15.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Ontario and ascertain the condition of that post, in view of its reoccupation by one company of infantry. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 11.)

1st Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th U. S. Inf. recently mustered out as Major, 1st S. C. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and join the 10th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

2d Lieut. William T. Schenck, 10th U. S. Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Boston, Mass., to take effect Jan. 1, 1899, when he will join his company. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th Inf., is assigned to command of the post of San Juan. (S. O. 3, D. P. R., Oct. 20.)

1st Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

2d Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th U. S. Inf., will await orders at Passaic, N. J., for the convenience of the Government. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th U. S. Inf., will, when mustered out as Major, 7th Ill. Vol. Inf., proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and join the 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Co. L, 13th Inf., will be organized and 2d Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith is attached to it for duty. (Fort Niagara, Nov. 14.)

Sergt. W. F. Buckalew, A, 13th Inf., is relieved as Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Porter, Nov. 15.)

Corpl. J. Newboner, A, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corpl. C. M. Willard, K, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin, 16th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.

2d Lieut. Frank Hassaurek, 17th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Columbus Barracks, O., vice 2d Lieut. A. T. Ovenshine, 17th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 131, D. L., Nov. 11.)

Capt. James M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Arkansas, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and join his regiment not later than Dec. 1, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

2d Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., is confirmed as Acting Captain of Co. K, of his regiment, to date Sept. 26, 1898. (S. O. 6, D. P. R., Oct. 23.)

1st Lieut. B. M. Purssell, 19th Inf., is confirmed as Acting Captain of Company E, of his regiment, to date Oct. 12, 1898. (S. O. 6, D. P. R., Oct. 23.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The orders directing Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Madison Barracks, N. Y., is revoked. Capt. Ebstein will report before Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

Sick leave for 30 days is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 21st Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 12.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Parmerter, 21st Inf. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. E. H. Martin, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 10.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.

Capt. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Columbus, Neb., to serve subpœnas. (S. O. 64, D. M., Nov. 9.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

2d Lieut. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., having recovered sufficiently to enable him to make the journey, will proceed

(For continuation of Army see page 286.)

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BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

In the midst of rumors of war and arming by great nations it is announced from St. Petersburg that all the powers have accepted the Czar's invitation to send delegates to the proposed disarmament conference. Each power will be represented by three delegates, and it will be a record diplomatic assembly in point of numbers.

A CHAPLAIN'S REMINISCENCES.

Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, who served through the Civil War as Chaplain of the 10th Connecticut, has written a really interesting and valuable book in "War Memories of an Army Chaplain," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. He was a brother of Lieut. Col. Trumbull, who served with the Army of the Potomac. The Chaplain gives us several briefs of sermons he preached in the field and is able to do this thirty-five years after their delivery for the odd reason that his soldier parishioners required him to write his sermons! He talked to them colloquially every day and when it came to formal sermon they wanted something more elaborate, and although accustomed to extemporaneous speaking before he joined the Army he had to comply. He says that one Sunday morning as he was preaching without notes a soldier came to the entrance of the chapel tent, and, looking in, said to a comrade: "Pshaw! he is only talking. I thought he was preaching," and turned away disgusted.

Dr. Trumbull denies that an army is a school of demoralization and says that the moral standard of the soldiers both North and South improved with length of service and the pressure of discipline. An interesting parallel to the present (or late) unwillingness to serve after peace with Spain was assured substantially is given in the fact that after Lee's surrender the men were impatient to return home and desertions were very frequent. The men considered that they had done their duty and desertion would have no other consequence than the loss of an honorable discharge. The Chaplain preached on Esau's sale of his birthright, the barter of honor for a square meal and how the shame of his deed followed his children forever. We do not doubt that the effect was all that Chaplain Trumbull says and that desertions stopped in that regiment. A Chaplain who ascertains the actual state of feeling in a regiment can often do much to correct it when it is wrong. Chaplain Trumbull had the disagreeable experience of being held for a spy and was in serious danger of hanging. He tells a characteristic anecdote of Gen. Grant. He saw the General riding through a camp in Virginia and meeting him years afterwards in Washington mentioned the fact. Grant asked: "What horse did I ride that day?" which was a conundrum to the Chaplain. The book is an interesting autobiography of Army life and very creditable to the author's good taste and good sense. The reminiscences of one whose especial duty it was to study the hearts of American soldiers could not fail to be valuable when presented with the unaffected fidelity of these memories.

Both the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General are giving much of their attention in preparing the recommendations which they will make to Congress regarding changes which are advisable in the existing laws governing the standing Army of the United States. The war with Spain revealed many defects in the laws and the system that has grown up under them. It seems to be the general opinion that an increase of the Army to 100,000 on a peace basis will be recommended and that the Army bill will provide for the revival of the rank of Lieutenant General, to be held by the commanding officer of the Army. This would mean a promotion for Maj. Gen. Miles. Increase in rank and pay for all military attachés will also be provided for. Some radical change will be proposed in the system of staff departments and many schemes are being considered for this change, but as yet nothing definite has been decided upon. The proposition which seems at present to be most in favor with military students is to remodel the staff departments in general on the German system, but we question whether it will be adopted as there is no analogy between a chief of staff to a civilian President changed every four years and that of an Emperor trained to arms from his cradle and lifted above the jealousies and contentions that disturb the judgment of one subject to the limitations of our political system. The present three battalion formation will probably be recommended for permanent adoption, as it seems to have given general satisfaction in the field, during the late operations. If the bill pass as recommended it may necessitate many appointments of officers from civil life, but the new men will find it much more difficult to obtain their commissions than did the officers who were appointed during the war. As we have said before, some of these appointments may not be ratified by Congress. Owing to the enlargement of the Army there will be an increase in the number of general officers. Many who served with gallantry during the late war, and who have not received due recognition of their services, will be promoted. Gen. Lawton will undoubtedly in this event be made a Brigadier General of Regulars. It is expected that Congress will give much of its time and attention to these matters during the coming session.

In Gen. Miles's report the strength of the first expedition to Santiago is given as 803 officers and 14,935 men. Gen. Shafter reported it (see Army and Navy Journal, Sept. 17, p. 54), at 815 officers and 16,072 men. What are historians to do when such authorities disagree? The data given in the Adjutant General's report, 858 officers and 17,358 men, are true for the dates given, July 1-12, but whoever undertakes to base computation of the fighting force, July 1-3, on these figures will count in two Volunteer regiments, the 1st Illinois and 1st District of Columbia, which were at Tampa when the fighting was on.

Officers who want to congratulate the Sirdar of Egypt upon his most creditable record in the late campaign should address Maj. Gen. Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Baron of Khartoum and of Aspall in the county of Suffolk.

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TRIBUTES TO THE ARMY.

This has been a Regular Army week and our noble service has found eloquent advocates at two notable dinners given in New York since we last went to press. The influence of what was said on these occasions has been felt from the Atlantic shores to those of the Pacific, where "Ham" Lewis is just now seeking the protecting shades of his native obscurity.

The first of these dinners was that given to Gen. Miles by his friends and admirers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on the evening of November 11. It was presided over by Joseph H. Choate and was a gathering of some seven hundred men, many of them of national reputation, others of local fame, and all brought together for the purpose of honoring the Major General Commanding the Army, and through him the service he represents. Among the speeches was one by the Governor-elect of New York, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was applauded to the echo when he declared his faith in the Army and pleaded for more liberal treatment for it by Congress. "Remember," said Col. Roosevelt, with impressive earnestness, "Remember that for thirty-three years since the Civil War the soldiers of the Regular Army have uncomplainingly, without expectation of praise or notice, faced discomfort, danger and death, warring against the Indians on our frontier, and reclaiming a new country from the waste. In Gen. Miles, the hero of the Civil War, do not forget Gen. Miles, the hero of the long and weary campaigns against the Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Blackfeet. And do not forget the men with him, who had to face Arctic cold, a heat worse than tropic, hunger and thirst and the cruelest of foes, and all this without hope of reward other than the knowledge that they were serving the nation and upholding the flag. (Cheers.) That's the Regular Army; that's the sort of thing they have been doing all these years. (Cheers.) And are you men here going to do nothing more than cheer for them, on such occasions as this when you sit down to dinner together, or are you going to see that they get their deserts, that they get the equipment they should have? (Yes! Yes!) In the next war are you going to have Brigadier Generals, yes, and Major Generals, good and fine men, too, who, at fifty years of age, have never commanded more than three companies together in the field? If so, don't blame your representatives when things go wrong. Don't blame them, I say. Blame yourselves for not having had the Army trained as it should be trained.

"After this I hope we'll have a large enough Army, and that we'll give them enough money to meet their needs, and once a year, or anyway once in two years, I hope that we'll gather that Army, say 15,000 of them, at San Antonio, send them on to the coast, put them on transports, take them over to Cuba or somewhere else, and disembark them, and in that way we will give to the Quartermaster's Department and to the Commissary Department the actual training so much needed, and you won't have the complaints in time of war which we just experienced. Nor will you have to call upon the uncomplaining valor of the line officers to make good those defects of the staff due solely to the fact that the people would not stand by the Army.

"I wish that you could realize the bravery, devotion, and endurance of pain and peril of the American Regular officer and of the American Regular soldier; I wish you could have seen the columns going forward to wrest victory from death, knowing that if wounded they would perhaps lie two or three days in the jungle without medical care, and glad to do it for the honor and the glory of the flag. I wish you could have seen the wounded, carted away in jostling mule wagons, lying patiently waiting without complaint for the long delayed attentions of the surgeons, delayed because those surgeons were working unceasingly until they fell asleep in the midst of capital operations from sheer inability to stand the strain longer. And if you had seen that you would feel that too much cannot be done for the Regular." (Cheers.)

Col. Roosevelt paused, looked about him for a moment, and then raising both hands in the air he thundered out: "I say you would feel that too much could not be done for the men of the Regular Army, and woe, woe to the Congressman and woe to the Representative who dares to seek cheap glory by a niggardly economy in expense that may mean the life blood of our soldiers. (Tremendous cheers.)

"I'm speaking to-night of the Regular. Some other time I'll speak of the Volunteer. He's got votes; he's got political influence. The Army man doesn't meddle with politics, and God forbid that he should. He has nothing to give in return for a fair recognition of his services. That's the reason I'm speaking of him to-night.

"In closing I know that Gen. Miles will be glad to have me mention the name of a man to whom this country owes a double debt, both as a soldier and as an administrator. He is a man who was trained under Gen. Miles, and Gen. Miles knows the value of a soldier and an administrator such as Gen. Leonard Wood." (Cheers.)

Col. Roosevelt closed with a short and eulogistic sketch of Gen. Wood's career.

At the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, which is one of the notable dinners of the year in New York, similar sentiments prevailed. "From beginning to end," says the New York "Sun" in its excellent report, "the banquet was a celebration of the glory won by American soldiers and sailors except in one notable respect, and that was an offshoot of the war, in a sense. The exception was the expression of sentiment for an Anglo-American union, emphasized by the presence of Lord Herschell, President of the Joint Commission, as guest of honor, and still further emphasized by the reversal of the order of toasts on the programme, Queen Victoria's health being drunk before that of the President of the United States."

Mr. Orr, who presided, made a strong plea for the strengthening of the Army and Navy, and spoke of the advantages to the cause of progress and civilization of an Anglo-American alliance.

Attorney Gen. Griggs in his speech said: "Only a year ago, in the City of Washington, there was a young man, straight, lusty and vigorous, who was simply a surgeon in the Regular Army. To-day he is the magnificent and successful Governor of Santiago. (Applause.) And if this country will keep to the front in the future such men as Leonard Wood all the arguments of distress and of ill-success that have been prophesied will fall to the ground."

What was said by Gen. Miles at these two dinners is referred to elsewhere. We dwell here on what was said by other speakers as it illustrates the awakening of public sentiment on behalf of the Regular Army which appears to be spreading over the country. With new responsibilities pressing upon us in all directions, the American people, "all of whom," as Mr. Lincoln said, "cannot be fooled all the time," are realizing how demagogic has been the cry against the Army, and we believe that a change of sentiment toward it will be shown in the coming Congress. We can add nothing to the forceful statement in its behalf made by Col. Roosevelt. We prefer to let him speak for us.

The dinner given to Gen. Miles, and the presentation of his annual report, have directed attention to his work during the recent war. The more it is considered the more the wonder grows that he was not given the full control of military operations that belonged to him by virtue of his position. He has unquestionably shown ability, prevision and good sense, and if there is any man in whom military authority over operations in the field should center, it is the Major General Commanding. There is but one argument against giving him control, and that is that he is not competent for his position, and that no one will undertake to show. The lamentable story of our feeble conduct of war during the early days of Civil War, brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every one familiar with it, and we have no desire to see it repeated by a division of counsels. And if Gen. Miles is not the man in whom military control should center, who is the man? We are not at the end, but only in the beginning of our military experience, and it is all important that right principles in the direction of our Army operations should be insisted upon. The campaign in Porto Rico under Gen. Miles was an excellent piece of work, and it should not be belittled because there is no butcher's bill accompanying it. The part he took in the campaign in Cuba, as presented in his report, is also to his credit. He interposed at the critical moment in a most effective way.

THE QUESTION OF MONITORS.

Captain William Clinton Wise, of the Navy, is not an "orator, as Brutus is," and it is not probable that a volume of published orations and addresses will be included among his "selected remains," yet he waxed earnest, and therefore eloquent, in his defence of the monitor at the meeting of the Marine Architects and Naval Engineers in New York last week. The pith of Captain Wise's remarks is contained in his statement that with the Puritan he would undertake to whip any battleship that floats. Yet in the same week we find the "Scientific American" parading its wholly unscientific and archaic objection to the monitor that it is "not seaworthy." And why? Because one or two of the early and rudely constructed monitors came to grief at the hands of men who did not know how to handle this novel craft. Has the "Scientific American" never heard of the long voyages of monitors, in heavy seas and under conditions that have secured for them the highest praise for seaworthiness from able sailors?

That the monitor is not a comfortable boat is nearer the truth, but this is true to a far greater extent of the torpedo boats, upon which modern navies are counting so much, and we have heard officers who have served on the monitors declare within the week that they have never had more comfortable quarters than those occupied on board a monitor. Let the monitors be condemned, if condemned they must be, but let them be at least judged fairly and in the light of experience.

The critics of the monitor should remember that the argument they bring against it as the result of our experience in the Spanish war is precisely the same as the argument against the torpedo boat. If the argument is conclusive in the one case it is equally so in the other. Both types of vessel were put to uses for which they were not intended. The comfort of officers and men who must spend their lives at sea is a serious consideration in any class of vessels, and it should be given due weight in determining the use of both monitors and torpedo boats; but in time of war, in the crisis that determines the fate of a nation, other considerations are paramount.

There is no reason why the monitor should not have speed if it were not thought best to sacrifice this to other considerations. Superstructure adds nothing to the speed of a vessel which is the product of other conditions, such as model and engine power. The movement of a vessel displaces a certain volume of water and we never have found any one who was willing to stake his reputation upon the declaration that this produces any more friction when it sweeps over the deck of a moving vessel than it would if it passed along its sides. Ericsson, the designer of the monitor, in the end abandoned his faith in his vessel, but only because he believed that it, in common with all other types of armored vessels, was to be relegated to the past by the advent of the torpedo. "Battleships," said Ericsson, "are the torpedo's food."

The demonstration of the fact that harbors well defended by modern forts, torpedoes and mines can hold in check any form of attack from the sea has undoubtedly restricted the use of the monitor in its role of harbor defence, but there are still harbors that will require this adjunct of defence, and it is on their behalf that the plea for more monitors is made. The Spaniards may not be our only antagonists, and do we not all feel more sure of Manila since the monitors were sent there? The question as to how far we are to make use of the monitor under the new conditions that have arisen is one that should be given thoughtful consideration, but prejudice and ignorance should be banished from the discussion. The talk of the necessity of having vessels that can fight in a seaway was conclusively answered by Captain Wise in his declaration that vessels do not fight in heavy weather. This accords with all experience and the monitor is at no such disadvantage in this respect, as its enemies declare. That slow moving monitors seriously embarrass any swift moving squadron is undoubtedly the fact. This is only another argument to show that our squadrons should be made more homogeneous than it has been possible to make them with the limitations put upon our Navy in the matter of vessels. A more liberal policy now prevails, more vessels of the different types can be obtained, and in providing for an enlarged Navy it is well to consider whether the monitor should not have a place in it, as well as other types of vessels. The speech of Captain Wise, to which we referred in opening this article, shows that the monitor is not so friendless as its enemies would have us believe.

Col. Bryan is the author of a phrase that may perpetuate his fame as much as his Presidential candidacy. He said he was not talking just now because he had a case of "military lockjaw." This disease leaves one when the mustering out officer gets through his work and there is a small army of sufferers from this complaint who will be fully convalescent in a few months. Then won't we have the war fought over again! And all on new lines. Then the doctors will tell what they think and what they thought when discipline would not allow them to do more than think. There is a bad time saving up for a lot of unsuspecting officers. Maj. J. F. Clarke, Surg., 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, confesses that he is one of the muzzled. He says: "We have been daily surprised to learn that in the Regular service the monthly report is to be considered before men's lives. Smarting under the severe criticism of our professional brethren in the Army which we think unjust, we, for the sake of peace, bide a more propitious time to speak."

A court of inquiry was appointed Nov. 17 to investigate the causes of the loss of the Maria Teresa. The court is to assemble next Tuesday at the Norfolk Navy Yard and composed of Capt. Day, Commander Schouler, Commander Tilley, with Lieut. Waller, of the Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate. The instructions to the court require a thorough investigation, not only of the circumstances attending the abandonment and loss of the vessel, but her condition preparatory to starting north from Guantanamo Bay, where she was put in condition for her trip to Norfolk. Lieut. Comdr. Harris, who was in charge at the time she was deserted, the crew of the vessel, and probably those of the Vulcan and Merritt will be called as witnesses. The Merritt Wrecking Company has been notified that it may be represented before the court, if it so elects.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Chief Quartermaster, returned from Washington, D. C., to Havana this week to complete his work of preparation for the arrival of our troops.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

S. O. 80, NAVY DEPT., NOV. 12, 1898.

1. As soon after arrival in port as practicable, vessels shall coal and prepare for sea, in order that they may always be ready to perform any service that the Department may require.

2. The Bureau of Equipment has a running contract for Pocahontas coal at a low figure at Norfolk, and a large quantity of coal in store at Key West. Vessels should, therefore, habitually coal at these ports in preference to others, when it is practicable, and so doing will not prevent compliance with paragraph 1 of this order.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 11.—Capt. T. F. Jewell, to duty in charge of all naval vessels in reserve, back channel, and such other vessels as may be placed in reserve, at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. T. W. Ryan, from command of the Rodgers, when placed out of commission, and to Navy Yard, New York, as Assistant Equipment Officer.

Lieut. J. T. Newton, from Navy Yard, New York, as Equipment Officer, and to continue duty at the yard.

Lieut. T. C. B. Howard, from the Arethusa to home.

Lieut. H. M. Hodges, from the Detroit, to the Arethusa as Executive Officer.

Lieut. W. McLean, order of 5th modified so as he will be detached from the Zafiro on reporting of Lieut. Dresel instead of Lieut. Rogers.

Lieut. H. G. Dresel, from the Essex and to Zafiro, per steamer of Nov. 29.

Ensign B. B. McCormick, to the Essex.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Thomas, resignation accepted from Nov. 18.

P. A. Engr. A. McAllister, retired, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, promoted to relative rank of Lieutenant, Oct. 25.

Mate J. Peterson, honorably discharged, Nov. 11.

Paymr's Clerk E. H. Ramsay, appointed on nomination of Paymr. L. Hunt, for duty on the New Orleans, is revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk Geo. Buckler, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, retired, dated Oct. 12, for duty to settle accounts on Coast Signal Service, extended 20 days.

Paymr's Clerk T. B. Criss, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paymr. A. H. Colby, for duty on the Badger, is revoked, when accounts are settled.

NOV. 12.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich, granted leave till Nov. 15.

Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris, from Charleston to Norfolk, with enlisted men of Marie Teresa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, to make report upon steamer Admiral Dewey, etc.

Lieut. C. C. Rogers, order of 5th, detaching him from the Resolute and ordering to Zafiro, modified to the Detroit instead of the Zafiro.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford, from the Newark to the Pensacola, Dec. 1.

Lieut. W. H. Caldwell, granted permission to change habitual residence from Washington, D. C., to Paris, Tenn.

Ensign G. R. Marvell, to Troy and Boston, and return.

Chief Engr. M. T. Endicott, to Key West, Dry Tortugas and return.

Chief Engr. A. V. Zane, to Newport and return.

Chaplain C. H. Dickins, appointed Nov. 11, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymr's Clerk T. W. Spratley, appointment on Prairie revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk J. S. Alexander, appointment at Naval Home, on nomination of Pay Dir. C. Schenck, retired, revoked, when accounts are settled.

NOV. 14.—Lieut. Comdr. S. C. Paine, retired, Nov. 14.

Lieut. H. G. Dresel, died Nov. 14, 1898.

Lieut. W. N. King, honorably discharged, Nov. 9.

Lieut. Geo. W. Mason, honorably discharged, Nov. 14.

Medical Inspr. R. C. Persons, from Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., to temporary duty at Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction.

Surg. E. Z. Derr, to additional duty in charge of Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymr's Clerk R. H. Kemp, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr F. R. Maloney, to duty at Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

NOV. 15.—Rear Admi. W. S. Schley, from duty in connection with Commission for Evacuation, Porto Rico, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. M. Niles, from the Hydrographic Office to home.

Lieut. G. F. Winslow, from the Fish Hawk to home.

Lieut. F. S. Boyce, honorably discharged Nov. 16.

Lieut. S. N. Kane, honorably discharged Nov. 16.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., from the Newark to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. H. Sears, from the Newark to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. McCauley, Jr., from the Newark to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. M. Kase, from the Albatross to home.

Ensign E. Lind, from the Lancaster to home.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Ulsh, from the Yankton, and to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Surg. J. C. Byrnes, from the Cincinnati to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. D. B. Kerr, to the Yankton.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to Navy Yard, Washington.

Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, from the Navy Yard, Washington, to Naval Hospital, Washington.

Asst. Surg. T. L. Rhoads, resignation accepted from Nov. 16.

Chief Engr. C. J. MacConnell, to the Continental Iron Works.

Chief Engr. J. Lowe, from the Continental Iron Works to Philadelphia, as member and Recorder of Engineer Examining Board.

Chief Engr. A. H. Able, relieved as member of Engineer Examining Board, Philadelphia, to home and wait orders, when able to travel.

Chief Engr. C. Andrade, relieved from duty as Recorder Engineer Examining Board, Philadelphia, to continue duties as member.

Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, detached from duty as member Engineer Examining Board, Philadelphia, and continue duties as Inspector of Steel at Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Pa.

Asst. Engr. W. H. Messenger, from the Cincinnati to home.

Asst. Engr. H. C. Cooper, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, to the Cincinnati, per steamer of Nov. 23.

NOV. 16.—Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine, from the Franklin to home.

Lieut. G. C. Clay, from Navy Yard, Washington, to home.

Lieut. A. C. Parsons, from Bureau of Equipment to home.

Lieut. S. Hughes, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.

Lieut. A. B. Lothrop, from the Franklin to home.

Ensign G. H. Mather, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.

Lieut. W. H. Willard, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.

Ensign G. B. Terrell, honorably discharged Nov. 16.

Ensign H. K. Auzelius, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.

Pay. Inspr. L. A. Frailey, Nov. 19 to temporary duty as Paymaster of Navy Yard, Washington.

Pay Inspr. L. A. Frailey, from duty at Navy Yard, Washington, and to continue duties in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Dec. 1.

Paymr. L. Hunt, to Navy Yard, Washington, Dec. 1, as Paymaster of Yard.

Paymr. G. W. Simpson, to the Newark, Dec. 1.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, to the Chicago, Dec. 1.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, from Navy Yard, Washington, Nov. 19, to home and wait orders.

Surg. H. Wells, from duty as member Naval Medical Examining Board, Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn, to home and wait orders, and be ready for orders to Chicago.

Surg. J. M. Edgar, from the Richmond and to the Cincinnati per steamer of Nov. 23.

Paymr. C. S. Williams, from the Newark, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Engr. M. H. Gerry, honorably discharged Nov. 16.

Chaplain C. H. Dickins, to the Constellation.

Paymr. Clerk S. H. Knowles, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. F. K. Perkins, to duty on the Yorktown.

NOV. 17.—Lieut. W. S. Hughes, to additional duty in connection with the sinking of artesian wells at Yerba Buena Island.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, from the Indiana to the Panther at once.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsen, to additional duty to inspect hydraulic machinery for Navy Yard, Washington, at Waterbury, Conn.

Lieut. E. Perks, from the Nero to home.

Ensign A. Althouse, from the Massachusetts to the Panther at once.

Ensign J. E. Walker, from the Nashville to the Panther.

Naval Cadet A. W. Pressey, from the Texas to the Panther at once.

Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer, from the Brooklyn to the Panther at once.

Ensign J. M. Bower, honorably discharged Nov. 17.

Ensign H. H. Cushing, honorably discharged Nov. 14.

P. A. Surg. R. M. Kennedy, to the Yorktown.

P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, to the Panther.

P. A. Engr. J. H. Mittendorff, honorably discharged Nov. 17.

Asst. Engr. C. M. Chapman, honorably discharged Nov. 17.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 10.—1st Lieut. W. C. Dawson, from the U. S. S. Indiana to the Marine Barracks, Boston.

2d Lieut. H. I. Bearss, from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to command the Marine Guard of the Prairie.

1st Lieut. E. K. Cole, from the Prairie to Washington, D. C., reporting to Colonel Commandant in person.

NOV. 11.—Capt. C. A. Doyen, from Marine Barracks, Washington, to command the Marine Guard of the Indiana.

2d Lieut. L. M. Frothingham, from the Yankee, to his home and await orders.

NOV. 12.—2d Lieut. J. H. Russell, qualified for promotion to the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

1st Lieut. E. R. Lowndes, to New York to command the Marine Guard of the Newark.

2d Lieut. J. H. Russell, to the Marine Barracks, League Island, for duty.

NOV. 14.—Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, granted leave for two days from the 15th instant.

NOV. 15.—2d Lieut. J. H. Russell, granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.

NOV. 16.—1st Lieut. E. K. Cole, ordered to command Marines at Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash.

A Marine Guard, consisting of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 15 privates, ordered to the U. S. S. Yorktown, when the vessel is placed in commission.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 11.—3d Lieut. Eben Barker, from the Rush to the Perry.

NOV. 12.—Capt. R. M. Clark, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, to temporary duty on the Dallas.

NOV. 14.—Capt. H. D. Smith, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, granted seven days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, granted 14 days' leave.

NOV. 16.—2d Lieut. A. R. Hasson, placed waiting orders.

3d Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

A cablegram from Capt. Shoemaker to Assistant Secretary Howell announced the arrival of the Revenue cutter Manning at Santiago, Cuba, on the 12th inst., with all well on board.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admi. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Navy Yard, New York.
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.
CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Caimanera. Address Navy Department.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Boston, Mass.
HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Santiago. Address care Navy Department.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Key West. Will return to coast of Cuba. Address care Navy Department.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
POTOMAC, Lieut. J. E. Craven. At Cat Island, making examination of Maria Teresa. Address Navy Department.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. En route to League Island. Address Navy Yard, League Island.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. At Key West. Will proceed North. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. At Navy Yard, New York. Undergoing slight repairs.
TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At League Island. Will proceed to Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

SQUADRON FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

Capt. A. S. Barker, Senior Officer.

ABARENDA (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. Returning to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. En route to Barbadoes. Address care Navy Department.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Arrived at Rio Nov. 11. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. Arrived at Rio Nov. 11. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. N. T. Houston. En route to Punta Arenas. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. En route to Punta Arenas, Chili. Address care Navy Department.
OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Rio Nov. 11. En route to Pacific coast. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. En route to Punta Arenas. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. En route to Punta Arenas, Chili. Address care Navy Department.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commo. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Honolulu.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admi. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
BARCELO, Naval Cadet W. R. White.
BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Tientsin. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. At Iloilo, Island of Panay.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo, Island of Panay.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. En route for the Asiatic Station. Sailed from Bermuda Nov. 10 for Funchal, Madeira. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
LEYTE.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.
MINDANO.
MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.
MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell to command, per steamer of Nov. 29.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap. At Taku. Address Yokohama, Japan.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell to command.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Address St. Vincent, West Indies, mail steamer leaving Philadelphia 23d inst. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes, Nov. 15; Trinidad, Nov. 28; St. Vincent, Dec. 7; Martinique, Dec. 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. At Newport, R. I., ready for her cruise.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. En route Barbadoes. Address St. Vincent, W. I., mail steamer leaving Philadelphia 23d inst. Following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes, Nov. 15; Trinidad, Nov. 28; St. Vincent, Dec. 7; Martinique, Dec. 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 20; Kingston, Jamaica, March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

TUGS.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Cottrell. League Island, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Seccombe. At Santiago. Address care Navy Department.
GLOUCESTER, At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.
SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Gibara. Address care Navy Department.
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts, Executive. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
VULCAN (Repair vessel), Comdr. B. H. McCalla, commanding temporarily. At Cat Island to examine Maria Teresa. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
MARIA TERESA. Stranded on Cat Island. Is badly damaged and will probably be abandoned.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.
ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Newport, R. I. En route to New York for repairs. Address Navy Yard, New York.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.
LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Navy Yard, N. Y.
PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan. Address Navy Department.
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. En route to Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Caimanera. Address care of Navy Department.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell in charge of vessels in reserve at League Island.
BADGER. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
COLUMBIA. League Island, Pa.
DIXIE. At League Island, Pa.
MIANTONOMOH. League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS. League Island, Pa.
PANTHER. At League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE. At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Comdr. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
YOSEMITE. At League Island. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Newport, R. I.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The social season at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., has commenced. Dances will be given fortnightly, on Friday afternoons, from 3:45 to 5:45 o'clock. For the convenience of guests living in Manhattan, a tug will be sent from East Twenty-third street to the yard at 3:30 on the afternoons of the dances, returning at 6 o'clock. T. F. Hicks, Paymr., is secretary, and P. A. Engr. Geo. R. Salisbury treasurer, of the committee having the dances in charge. It is expected that the dances usually given on alternate Monday afternoons on board the Vermont will be resumed this season.

Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, U. S. N., is on his way to Pittsburg, Pa., where he will superintend the preparation of material for the new Government coaling station at Pago Pago, Samoa. The specifications call for 2,800,000 pounds of steel, which will be furnished by the Carnegie Company by the end of January. Work will begin April 1.

The great English battleship Formidable has just been launched at Portsmouth. She is 15,000 tons displacement, twin-screw, vessel, 400 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 26 feet 9 inches draft. She cost more than £1,000,000, and is expected to steam at 18 knots an hour. She will be armed with four 12-inch guns in hooded barbettes, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and eight Maxim guns, and is intended to carry 750 men. At her launching the British and American flags were "entwined."

Hampton Roads will be the rendezvous of the North Atlantic fleet as usual this winter, and shortly a number of vessels are to be sent there from the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards as fast as they are overhauled and repaired. The flagship New York has arrived and will wait the others. Hampton Roads is selected because of the warmer climate, good anchorage grounds and proximity to the Southern Drill Grounds off the Virginia Capes, where evolutions and target practice will be carried out later on if there is no promise of renewed hostilities with Spain.

Congressman Amos Cummings, of the House Naval Committee, said this week to the Journal's Washington correspondent that he expected a liberal increase of ships this session and action on the Naval Personnel. Mr. Cummings expressed himself as favoring the authorization of at least six battleships, and the adoption of the Personnel bill with one amendment—that giving enlisted men the privilege of becoming commissioned officers under certain conditions. He anticipated that Congress would pass the bill and also authorize a large number of warships.

None of the war time monitors will be detailed for service in Cuban ports as intended by the Navy Department. Capt. Crowninshield on a recent visit to Philadelphia inspected these vessels and soon after his return orders were issued that they should be laid up in ordinary. This means they will not be sent south at least this winter. It is expected that if any vessels are sent as guard ships to Cuban ports they will be yachts and other small craft.

On January 1 next $2,000,000 of the emergency fund will be returned to the Treasury Department by the Construction Bureau, but not until probably fully $1,000,000 of the $3,000,000 available has been expended in the next three months on repair work. Constructor Hichborn will then have $1,800,000 of the regular annual appropriation with which to maintain ships of the Navy in good condition until the end of the fiscal year, June 30 next, but already he anticipates this will not be sufficient by at least $1,500,000 which he expects to have provided in the next Deficiency bill. There is on an average over $130,000 paid out monthly by this bureau in wages alone, at each of the three leading yards, and since the beginning of the war $1,000,000 has been expended on ships of the service and an equal amount on the auxiliaries, exclusive of other bureau expenses.

The value of the searchlight was clearly demonstrated at Santiago. Admi. Sampson says: "This was undoubtedly one of the most important elements in making the blockade successful, in that it made it impossible, as was stated on board the New York by the Captain of the Colon, for the Spanish squadron to leave at night. The entrance was by this means brilliantly lighted, so that the movements of the smallest boat could be seen within."

Monitors of 4,000 tons displacement, mounting two turrets carrying four 10-inch and an effective battery of rapid-fire pieces, with a greatly increased steaming radius, and in all respects modern vessels of their type, will be constructed by the Navy Department in place of the single-turret ships contracted for some weeks ago. The new vessels will be at least 1,000 tons larger and more nearly approach in fighting efficiency the Terror class than those originally contemplated. This week Secretary Long called on the shipbuilders, with whom the Department had contracted to construct the four monitors, for estimates for the increased cost of the vessels in accordance with the modified plans of the Board of Construction. The vessels as designed some months ago were to be of about 2,900 tons displacement, 200 tons coal capacity, a speed of 12 knots, and mounting two 12-inch guns in a single turret forward. The modified plans will provide vessels having displacements of at least 4,000 tons, a bunker capacity of 400 tons, a range of action exceeding 4,000 knots at a 12-knot speed, which about equals that of the battleship Iowa. Two turrets with twin 10-inch guns replace the twelve-inch turret. The original speed of 12 knots is retained, compelling engines and boilers of 3,200 horse power instead of 2,200. The hull has been materially lengthened, and the draft increased from 12 feet 6 inches to 14 feet 6 inches. In the new designs a protected deck is two and one-half inches thick instead of one and one-half inches, and the interior bracing of the vessels is made slightly heavier and stronger. The limit of cost of the monitors fixed by Congress is $1,250,000, and the officials are confident that the improvements can easily be had within that limit. The estimated cost for the armor was $130,000, but the ordnance officials calculate that item will be increased to $187,000 for the larger vessels and this fact, together with the other added weights which were essential to the improved monitors, may necessitate a request to Congress to remove the armor from the limit of cost, which was not done in the appropriation for the ships. As now designed, the new monitors should be most effective war vessels, and probably double the fighting efficiency of those designed and contracted for.

The Navy Department was advised this week by the builders of the torpedo boat Davis at Portland, Ore., that the vessel had been repaired after the accident she recently sustained on her last trial trip and was ready for another test. The same board which tried the boat has been ordered to assemble next Tuesday on the Columbia River to put her through her paces again. The report of the trial board on the recent test of the destroyer Farragut showed that she made for one hour 29.73 knots, or a fraction below the 30 knots required by her contract. Her builders ask that the boat be accepted on this record, but the Department finds that it is bound by the contract to refuse, so that the boat either must be rejected, or on another trial it must make the 30 knots required. Twelve of this type of torpedo boats are now building at the shipyards of the country for the Navy, and the Farragut is the first to receive an official speed test. Two other sister craft building at Bath are approaching readiness for trial and will probably be run for speed some time in December. All of these boats represent the highest type of destroyer designed for the Navy, and are supposed to equal both in speed and general effectiveness the best of their class built for foreign governments. The failure of the Farragut to maintain the high rate of speed required is rather disappointing, but is not unknown in other navies. The fact that she approached 30 knots so nearly warrants the hope that she will reach the limit on her next trial.

Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has recommended a course in the Delaware River just below Wilmington, over which to speed torpedo boats built on the Atlantic coast. The course has been surveyed by Commo. Casey, of the League Island Navy Yard, and found well adapted for testing light draft vessels. As the Government is now building a large number of this class it has been found desirable to have a regular course established for speed trials. The first vessel to be tested over the new course will be the Mackenzie, now about completed at Philadelphia.

Capt. F. A. Cook, commanding the armored cruiser Brooklyn during the war has presented to the Navy Department a supplemental report in which he highly commends the efficiency of the fireroom force of the vessel during the memorable battle of July 3. In this report Capt. Cook says: "I request to supplement my report of the battle of the 3d of July and that it be filed with that report, made on July 7. The splendid and efficient work done in the engine and firerooms was largely due to the zeal and intelligence of P. A. Engr. Carter, who went immediately to his station in the engine rooms and was unremitting throughout the action in his efforts to get the best speed. He was ably assisted in the firerooms by P. A. Engr. J. B. Patton and Asst. Engr. Fitzgerald. Naval Cadets U. S. Macy and J. H. Woodward were stationed at the battery and were cool and efficient in duty. Naval Cadet J. A. Hand was at the central station and conveyed all orders and instructions deliberately and well. Naval Cadets J. W. L. Clement, R. W. Vincent, J. T. Bowers and C. W. Forman were stationed in the powder division and did effective duty. Pay Clerk O. I. Hancock volunteered for a station and did excellent work in the powder division."

The Navy Department this week turned over the yacht Stranger to the Louisiana Naval Militia, and a request from the Brooklyn organization for the Aileen will probably be favorably received. This latter vessel is now at the New York Navy Yard, and was formerly the property of Richard Stevens, a member of the New York Yacht Club.

We are not alone in lacking sufficient means of ocean transport for considerable military operations. Lord Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of British North America, created a sensation in Halifax the other night by announcing that the military transport service in Halifax was defective. He was surprised to learn that the facilities for the transportation of troops in case of trouble were of the meanest character. The vessels supplied for troop transport are very poor, and there are none suitable at Halifax. We seem to have gobbled up about all the Atlantic coast offered.

Under the provisions of the last naval appropriation a stone dry dock is to be built at one of the Navy Yards, and Secretary Long has decided that Boston shall have the new dock. Its dimensions are as follows, subject, however, to such modifications as may be decided on before the contract for its construction is made: Length, 750 feet; width on floor, 80 feet, and width on top, 114 feet; width at entrance, 95 feet; depth to floor, 40 feet. The dock will take over the sill a ship drawing thirty feet. The appropriation calls for a stone dock, and this provision will be followed, and either granite of granite and concrete will be employed. The caisson gate will be of steel, carrying its own pumping machinery, and will be over 95 feet long and 24 feet beam. All of the work will be of the most approved type for such a construction, and when completed the Navy will have a dock sufficient for any ship in our service. The pumping plant will be of the centrifugal type.

H. M. S. Calliope will be remembered by our readers as the one ship which made her escape from the harbor of Apia, Samoa, during the terrible hurricane of March 15, 16 and 17, 1891. A recent English service paper notes the Calliope as being a training cruiser and stationed at Plymouth. She sailed recently for a practice cruise to the Canary Islands.

ARMY NOTES.

One of the most important arts taught in the British Army is the art of cooking. A School of Cookery is established at each important headquarters at which the privates detailed for the cook-tent are taught the "divine art" of properly preparing the food served out for the company messes. The result may be seen in some degree by the immunity of the expedition lately operating against the Dervishes in Egypt from stomach and other food troubles.

The transport ship Berlin sailed from New York on Wednesday for Cuba and Porto Rico. She carried among her passengers Col. J. W. Pullman, of the Quartermaster's Department, who goes to San Juan; Maj. Fishback, of the Paymaster General's Department, and two assistants, were also among the passengers. He carries with him $500,000 to pay off the troops at Santiago and Porto Rico. The vessel will proceed directly to Santiago and from thence to Ponce, Porto Rico.

Active measures are being taken by the Commissary Department of the Army to supply the native Cubans with provisions. For some weeks past, Sen Quesada, the Washington representative of the Cuban Junta, has been urging the Secretary of War to send relief to his countrymen in the western part of the island. The reports which have come to Sen Quesada from Cuba are very distressing. In some sections the people are actually starving to death. Commissary General Eagan has directed recently that a large vessel, under the control of his Department, be fitted out and sent to Cuba with supplies for these people. From this time on it is the intention of the War Department to see that the starvation is prevented in Cuba. All such work will be under the direct supervision of the Subsistence Department, and all provisions will be distributed by Army officers. Admi. Sampson in a letter to the New York "Sun" says: "Could you, for charity, tell our people that dire want is more widespread than at any time before? The war has ceased, but the poor have nothing to eat, and the desperately poor include a large majority of the inhabitants of the country. There is no money coming into the country, no work is being done, and the poor can secure no employment. Until the United States take military control of the island, and commerce and agriculture are thereby revived, the poor must be fed."

Six persons, two of them soldiers, were killed in a fight at San Luis, about twenty-five miles north of Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 14, growing out of an attempt on the part of Gen. Wood's local police under command of Lieut. José Ferrera, to arrest two soldiers of the 9th Regiment of Immunes (colored). Later about thirty negro soldiers attacked the house of Lieut. Ferrera and he with two soldiers was killed, and several wounded. The disorder was one of the results of pay day and drunkenness. Being negroes, and not attached to any camp which is sensitive about its honor, it is probable that this example of vicious violence will not be denied, as some occurrences in this country have been, but it ought not to be needed to press home the absolute necessity of rigid discipline and accountability, for Volunteers as for others. The occurrence called out the administrative abilities of Col. Wood, who with his usual promptitude offered a reward of $1,000 in gold for the names of the men implicated in the disgraceful affair.

Two of the three negro regiments making the trouble will be removed to the hills five miles back of San Luis and not allowed to enter the town, except on important business. Their officers have been informed that if they cannot maintain discipline their men will be disarmed. The negro regiment chiefly implicated in the disturbance will probably be sent to Rutones Cay, a small island at the entrance of the bay, a mile from land. When the riot occurred there were no Regular Army officers at San Luis. Gen. E. P. Ewers, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Inf., is down with fever at the residence of Antoine Rousseau, three miles from the town, and Col. C. J. Crane, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., Captain 24th Inf., is in the officers' hospital at Santiago. Col. Marshall, of the 8th Illinois, a negro, is the senior officer of the brigade at present.

The preparations of the War Department are still going forward for sending a large expedition of arms and ammunition from San Francisco to Manila, though final orders have not yet been issued and transportation has not yet been provided.

Gen. Otis reports that the insurgents in the province of Iloilo, about 350 miles south of Manila, have become threatening, and that there is some danger that the Spaniards, who are technically in control of affairs in the province and the island of Panay, will be overpowered.

Mr. E. B. Hay, attorney for Lillian Capron, administratrix for the estate of Allyn K. Capron, writes to Maj. John S. Loud, U. S. A., retired, manager Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, saying: "To my surprise and gratification, I am this day in receipt of a draft from your company for $5,041.56, in full payment on account of policy No. 96,577, insuring Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, who was killed at Las Guasimas, Cuba, on June 24, 1898, and the dividend due him upon said policy. Considering that but forty-eight hours have elapsed since the proofs of death and certificate of administration were filed with the company, I beg to state that never before in my experience has any insurance company made settlement with its claimants so promptly. I wish to extend to your company the grateful acknowledgment of the widow, by whom your generous courtesy in this matter is appreciated beyond expression." Mrs. Loud, wife of Maj. John S. Loud, and daughter, Miss Dorothy, have returned to Washington from an extended visit to Detroit, Niagara Falls and Philadelphia, and will be at home, 1245 Kenesaw avenue, N. W., for the winter.

NAVY SHIPS BUILDING.

The full extent of the present programme of naval construction now in progress is presented in detail by Chief Constructor Hichborn in a report recently prepared for the information of the Secretary of the Navy. Never before in the history of American naval development were so many important and varied vessels building as now. Nearly one-half of them were voted at the last session of Congress just before war was declared with Spain. The wide distribution of the vessels among the shipyards of the country and the advance many of them have made already indicate speedy completion of the majority and all within considerable less time than three years. There are in the list the most formidable battleships designed by the Government, representing the highest degrees of efficiency believed to be obtainable in ships of their size; the swiftest torpedo boat destroyers undertaken here, and the fleetest little torpedo boats. There are in addition four monitors of improved design. One cruiser, the Albany, building abroad and sister vessel of the New Orleans, a new practice ship for the Naval Academy, a submarine boat, and two tugs, complete the list. A recapitulation shows the class and number of all kinds of vessels under way for the Navy as follows: Eight first-class battleships, four monitors, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, 28 torpedo boats, a practice ship, a submarine boat and two tugs—or practically double the number of vessels ever before under construction at one period in the whole history of the new Navy. The names of the ships and percentage of their completion is as follows:

VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Battleships—No. 5, Kearsarge, 16 knots, advanced 71 per cent.; No. 6, Kentucky, 16 knots, 69; No. 7, Illinois, 16 knots, 57; No. 8, Alabama, 16 knots, 65; No. 9, Wisconsin, 16 knots, 52; No. 10, Maine, 18 knots, 0; No. 11, Missouri, 18 knots, 0; No. 12, Ohio, 18 knots, 0.

Sheathed Cruiser—Albany, 20 knots, 50 per cent.

Monitors (not laid down)—No. 7, Arkansas, 12 knots; No. 8, Connecticut, 12 knots; No. 9, Florida, 12 knots; No. 10, Wyoming, 12 knots.

Destroyers (not laid down)—No. 1, Bainbridge, 28 knots; No. 2, Barry, 28 knots; No. 3, Chauncey, 28 knots; No. 4, Dale, 28 knots; No. 5, Decatur, 28 knots; No. 6, Hopkins, 29 knots; No. 7, Hull, 29 knots; No. 8, Lawrence, 30 knots; No. 9, Macdonough, 30 knots; No. 10, Paul Jones, 29 knots; No. 11, Perry, 29 knots; No. 12, Preble, 29 knots; No. 13, Stewart, 29 knots; No. 14, Truxtun, 30 knots; No. 15, Whipple, 30 knots; No. 16, Worden, 30 knots.

Torpedo Boats—No. 8, Rowan, 26 knots, 99 per cent.; No. 9, Dahlgren, 30 knots, 88; No. 10, T. A. M. Craven, 30 knots, 86; No. 11, Farragut, 30 knots, 97; No. 12, Davis, 22.5 knots, 99; No. 13, Fox, 22.5 knots, 96; No. 17, Mackenzie, 20 knots, 99; No. 19, Stringham, 30 knots, 52; No. 20, Goldsborough, 30 knots, 32; No. 21, Bailey, 30 knots; 38. (Not laid down)—No. 24, Bagley, 28 knots; No. 25, Barney, 28 knots; No. 26, Biddle, 28 knots; No. 27, Blakely, 26 knots; No. 28, DeLong, 26 knots; No. 29, Nicholson, 26 knots; No. 30, O'Brien, 26 knots; No. 31, Shubrick, 26 knots; No. 32, Stockton, 26 knots; No. 33, Thornton, 26 knots; No. 34, Tingey, 26 knots; No. 35, Wilkes, 26.5 knots.

Training Vessel for Naval Academy—Chesapeake, sailing vessel, 35 per cent.

Submarine Torpedo Boat—No. 1, Plunger, 8 knots, 85 per cent.

Tugs—No. 6, Penacook, 12 knots, 70 per cent.; No. 7, Pawtucket, 12 knots, 75.

WANTS TO GO HOME.

We give here "verbatim et literatim" a letter addressed to the Adjutant General, and which represents the sentiments of others now on duty in Porto Rico:

"Mayaguez Port Rico
Oct 20th 1898

"The Adjatnt General. U. S. A Washington (Through Military Chaninls) Sir I respectfully request that I May bee Discharged from the service I inlisted June 13th day on the Year 98 at Pittsburgh Pa By Captan Sharp for 3 years My reasons are For My Helth since i Came On this island and If i get My Discharged from this Place and get Up North i might Feail Better i think this Place is Two Hoat Hear for i Have rheumatism in legs in the Morning i Can Huarly Move since i am in this Island i Dont feail lik liveing

"Sin Respeatfully your Obidicent Servant
"ALEX RUMP. Privat Co "B" 17th Inft"

A HINT FOR SKY PILOTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is sincerely hoped that after the late experience of one of their number Army and Navy Chaplains will confine themselves to the duties pertaining to their office and not go about the country criticising officers in the performance of duties that Chaplains know nothing about, and are not expected to know anything about. The Chaplains in both branches of the service, if they will only devote their whole attention to the spiritual wants of the officers and men and not meddle with the professional requirements of either, will have their hands full and do something in their professional line for which they were appointed and receive pay.

We had a fussy old man once, who was Chaplain at a frontier post, where the writer was serving at the time, who was everlastingly poking his proboscis into matters with which he had nothing earthly to do. Our K. O. was a fussy old soul also, but a good post commander, and every now and again when our Chaplain was particularly active in the mundane affairs of the post, the K. O. would fly off at a tangent and say: "By G—d, sir, we are terribly afflicted with too much Chaplain." The Chaplains are all right—when they keep their places. A Chaplain's appointment does not make him a soldier or a sailor by a long shot.

REGULAR.

PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

The Paymaster General of the United States Navy, in his annual report tells us that the outbreak of hostilities found the supply department of the Navy organized under a system that for more than eight years had been in process of thoughtful and painstaking development. Under it the strain of the war was easily met and sustained throughout with satisfactory results; 193 vessels were furnished and kept supplied with all necessary stores, embracing articles of every nature. In anticipation of the war Admiral Dewey was telegraphed to fit his ships with supplies and to purchase a collier and supply ship. This was done within forty-eight hours, and when war was declared the Asiatic fleet had supplies for five months, and early in May three months additional provisions and a large consignment of miscellaneous stores were sent from San Francisco by the City of Peking.

Early in June steps were taken to provide the ships at Manila with fresh provisions. A refrigerating steamer was dispatched and reached Manila July 8 with 600,000 pounds of fresh meats, 600,000 pounds fresh vegetables, and other stores for the fleet under Admiral Dewey.

The Supply, the Celtic and the Glacier were dispatched to Cuba with fresh meats in cold storage, fresh vegetables and ice. The increased demand for clothing necessitated the manufacture within a short period of over 1,000,000 garments, and this addition to the stock on hand enabled the Bureau to satisfactorily meet the demands of the service. Notwithstanding haste the usual standards were maintained, the inspections were equally rigid and the prices of goods purchased by contract or in open market were no higher than before the war.

The 1,720 Spanish prisoners ordered to Portsmouth found everything in readiness on their arrival, a wholesome dinner was served, and each man furnished with a mattress, hammock, two blankets and necessary clothing. This was in obedience to a telegram sent to Paymaster Loomis ordering him to take charge as Camp Commissary.

Great labor has devolved on all the departments of the several yards, and especially upon the general storekeepers, in the fitting out in great haste of so large a number of ships with provisions, clothing, and general stores. From the Navy Yard, New York, great quantities of supplies were also shipped to vessels and other stations. Nowhere have the benefits of the general storekeeper systems been more clearly exhibited than at this yard, the chief receiving and distributing depot of the Navy.

There was expended during the war $22,182,326.85 for additions to the Navy; $3,923,893.97 for repairs; $11,063,393.82 for maintenance of ships in commission, including pay, rations, etc.; $980,170.64 for the Marine Corps; lighthouse establishment, $56,651.92; Coast and Geodetic Survey, $162,917.11; Fish Commission, $62,443.21; Naval Militia, $31,040.41.

The promptness and economy with which supplies were furnished in the rush incident to the war were due very largely to the naval supply fund of $1,500,000, which enabled the carrying in stock of a large line of such articles as were in constant demand. The claims made in the early history of the fund as to its advantages have been fully met, but its amount is still inadequate to enable the Bureau to carry as large and varied a stock of ordinary commercial articles as is necessary to promptly meet the demands of the growing Navy. The Navy Yard storehouses have been much improved, but additional storage room is greatly needed. The money for transporting supplies, advertising and telegraphing in regard to them should be concentrated into one appropriation instead of being divided among thirteen. "Were a single appropriation available for expenses of the character indicated, the accounts of the Department would be greatly simplified and a mass of papers now necessary obviated, resulting in the saving of valuable time and an immense amount of clerical labor, not only at navy yards and stations, but in the Navy and Treasury Departments." It is again recommended that the contingent appropriation of this Bureau be so broadened in scope and increased in amount as to cover all contingent expenses of this character common to the several Bureaus, excepting only such as are properly chargeable to "Increase of the Navy," and "Pay, Miscellaneous."

The Pay Corps should be increased by 49, making a total of 180. There were employed during the war 180 regular, retired and volunteer pay officers. A number of the latter have been discharged and there are now on duty 134 officers, not including those engaged in settling accounts; 87 are at sea, 6 on receiving ships, and 40 are employed at navy pay offices, as general storekeepers, paymasters of yards, etc.

High praise is given to the clerks of the Department, and especially to the Chief Clerk, whose pay should be increased from $1,800 to $2,500. He superintends a business involving accounts amounting last year to $140,000,000 on the pay of a fourth-class clerk.

"The largely increased work of the Bureau incident to the war has been accomplished with but slight temporary increase in clerical force, though it has been necessary for many of the clerks to work overtime. These conditions still prevail in order to keep the current work fully up to date. In view of the enlargement of the Navy, both in the number of men and vessels, it is obvious that the work of this Bureau must necessarily grow in proportion. It will never again be what it was before the war, and it can not be expected that the same clerical force will hereafter be able to meet the demands upon it without constant overtime and night work, which should not be continued indefinitely."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1898.

By order of the Superintendent, all academic duties were suspended for the afternoon of Nov. 9, and the officers and cadets attended the funeral of Lieut. D. M. Michie in full uniform. Gen. Hawkins, upon whose staff Lieut. Michie was serving as aide at the time of his death, was present at the funeral ceremonies.

The funeral services of Lieut. Benchley were held in the cadet chapel on Sunday afternoon. Members of his family and friends from his home at Worcester, Mass., were present. Full military honors were accorded to the young officer, and heartfelt was the sympathy with which the tribute was paid.

Despite the most unpropitious weather conceivable, the reception given by the Academic Board to Prof. and Mrs. Bass, in the new Memorial Hall on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 10, was well attended and served as an auspicious opening of the new building. The smaller ballroom on the lower floor was utilized as the reception room, the room to the left serving as supper room; that on the right as cloakroom. The members of the Academic Board received the guests and presented them to Prof. and Mrs. Bass, who stood in the center of the group, and to whom the presentation was seldom necessary. Despite the weather, many guests came from a distance. Among these were: Dr. Murdock and Capt. Metcalfe, U. S. A., retired, of Cold Spring; the Misses Arden, of Garrison's; Hon. John Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Rev. Father O'Keeffe, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Lieut. Braden, Miss Braden, of Highland Falls. The hall was tastefully decorated with palms and the tables adorned with flowers.

The ball game on Saturday afternoon between the West Point scrubs and the Stevens team resulted in a score of 12-0 for the home team. The ball ground was but sparsely filled in comparison with the game on the previous Saturday, but there was no lack of enthusiasm, and the game was of interest as showing material from which the next year's team will be made. The showing for the present season is very good, the only inferior games being that with Harvard on Oct. 15, and the Lehigh game, which did not call forth the best efforts of the home team. For the season of 1898 the scores are as follows: Oct. 1—Tufts, 0; West Point, 40. Oct. 8—Wesleyan, 8; West Point, 27. Oct. 15—Harvard, 28; West Point, 0. Oct. 22—Lehigh, 0; West Point, 18. Oct. 29—Yale, 10; West Point, 0. Nov. 5—Princeton, 5; West Point, 5. Nov. 12—Stevens, 0; West Point, 12.

The game was called at the usual hour. The following is the line-up:

West Point Scrubs.	Positions.	Stevens.
Keller, F.	Left End	Crooks
Schull.	Left Tackle	Carter
Peck	Left Guard	Percy
Way	Center	Clark
Hopkins	Right Guard	Cambell
Embick and Beck	Right Tackle	Ferguson
McNally and Burnett	Right End	Gibson
Lahm and Grant	Quarter Back	Myers
Stokey	Left Half Back	Hopkins
Glade	Right Half Back	Appleton
Jackson	Full Back	Scammell

L. B. Kromer, Captain. F. B. Kerr, Manager.

The first touchdown was secured for the home team by Stokey, the first goal by Jackson. Glade scored the second touchdown and goal was again made by Jackson, making a score of 12-0 in favor of West Point.

Prof. and Mrs. Bass were at home very informally from 4 to 6 on Saturday afternoon, and a hearty welcome awaited the guests who repaired to their hospitable quarters after the ball game. Prof. and Mrs. Bass will leave the post this week for New York, where they have decided to spend the winter, having taken apartments at Sherry's.

A cadet hop took place on Saturday evening. Dr. Kneedler will leave this week for temporary duty at Havana, Cuba, but has not been relieved from duty at this post. His duties at Havana will be in connection with the erection of a hospital at that place.

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the Oct. 22d issue of the Army and Navy Journal the statement was made that it was apparent that the system of football coaching now in vogue at the Military Academy was a failure. This statement was called forth by the large score Harvard made against the cadet team the preceding Saturday. That the author of this was decidedly mistaken must now be apparent, even to himself, when the successful work of the military cadets in the succeeding games against Lehigh, Yale and Princeton are considered.

Many such snapshot opinions have been enunciated with all the assurance of truth, but it is rare indeed that the answer comes with such overpowering force as in this case. The person who wrote the article in question knew nothing at all of the matter upon which he ventured to judge. We forgive him for the error he fell into, but hope that in the future he will inquire more fully before posing at an oracle on matters athletic at the Military Academy.

The system of having our graduate players, assisted by Mr. Koehler, the swordmaster, do the football coaching was inaugurated last season. But Mr. H. S. Graves still assisted in the work to a certain extent. This year the coaching has been done exclusively by West Point graduates and Mr. Koehler, Lieuts. Morrow, Ames, and Stout were the other members of the committee appointed for this season's work.

One cannot appreciate the good work they have done unless he considers the task that confronted them. When '98 graduated she took from us five players, of whom Scales, Nesbitt and Williams had no superiors. Four of these were from the center of the line. Material to take their places effectively seemed impossible to find, for heavy men were few and far between in the corps this fall. But by incessant work and earnest efforts, a line was formed which made up for what it lacked in weight and strength by its superior skill and downright grit.

Those who were fortunate enough to see the Princeton game last Saturday will remember how well the cadets stood their ground against the onslaught of a team which averaged twelve pounds per man heavier than themselves. This contest well illustrated what a famous Englishman meant when he said: "England's victories were won on her football fields."

And this was made possible by the conscientious efforts of the coachers, ably seconded in their efforts by the cadets themselves. Nothing but systematized work well planned and smoothly executed could have developed the team that this year brought fresh laurels to the Military Academy. The cadets are decidedly of this opinion. Moreover, Mr. Graves, who is one of the greatest football experts in the country, regards our experiment as a great success, and it has in him a firm friend.

West Point celebrated the ending of her first year of independence in athletics by playing Princeton to a standstill. Who, then, in the face of this, will say our system of coaching is not a success? It has proven itself so in its first and probably its most difficult season.

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Football Representative for the Army Officers' Athletic Association.

SUFFERING SOLDIERS.

We sent to Spain from Cuba 22,137 officers and soldiers, and the Spaniards took home about 7,000 from Porto Rico, and so far about 22,000 from Cuba, making a total of approximately 50,000 men of Spain's colonial army who have been "repatriated." The condition of these gallant men at home is represented to be most unhappy.

Word comes from Spain that the soldiers of the Spanish army who have been returned from Cuba are starving in the streets of Madrid and are enduring great suffering in other provinces of the kingdom. None of the returning soldiers have been paid their salaries for months, and some of them for years. Many have received nothing of their pay since they have been in Cuba, and upon their return to Spain are now in the most destitute circumstances. A large number of the recruits were taken from the jails and other penal institutions to serve in Cuba, and their terms of service having expired they have been turned out of the army helpless, and, owing to the condition of affairs in Spain, are unable to obtain employment. In the Calle Mayor, in Madrid, hundreds of the returned soldiers are seen daily, many of them begging of the passers-by for food and for money, which is begrudgingly given to them, even by the more generous.

The pitiful condition of the Spanish soldiery has been called to the attention of General Weyler, who prides himself upon being a friend of the army and the Cuban soldiers in particular. He has publicly declared that the soldiers must be cared for and supported by the government until they are able to support and care for themselves. To the credit of General Weyler it is said that he has given largely of his own private means to assist in providing clothing and food for the returned soldiers. In a speech recently he roundly denounced the department of war for its neglect in caring for the soldiers and permitting them to go through the streets begging, ill-fed and poorly clothed. Many of the returned soldiers have been placed in hospitals suffering from disease, the direct result of insufficient food and scanty clothing. In this manner General Weyler is becoming still more popular with the army, and he is making his popularity count in his own interests. He has issued a call for a grand entertainment and concert to be given in the Spanish capital to raise means to better equip the soldiers with food and clothing for the coming winter. He has announced that he himself will preside and deliver an address telling the people of Spain of the heroic struggles of the Spanish soldiery and the glorious victories which they have achieved in war and the manner in which they have upheld Spanish pride and gallantry.

Public subscriptions have been started in all the principal towns of the kingdom to create a fund to alleviate the sufferings in the army, and an investigation of the methods of the commanders in failing to properly provide for their commands has been ordered, and has created a sensation in military circles in Madrid, which is attracting much attention, notwithstanding all the vital questions affecting the result of the peace treaty pending with the commissioners in Paris.

Colonel Carbonne, of the Cuban army, says: "The Cuban army is dying of hunger. General Menocal took me to see his weak, tottering and squalid soldiers, made so on account of the want of food and the actual necessaries of life; and to think that these men were in such a state by reason of obeying their chiefs, who desire, first of all, to respect the orders of the American Government. The Cuban leaders in camp told me to tell you that they will maintain resignation and patience, and, above all, faith in the American Government and the worthy President, Mr. McKinley, but at the same time let it be understood that we are hungry, that we have in the towns and fields of Cuba all that is needed in the way of food, but that we are forbidden to touch it by reason of the peace order. They do not get from Havana one-fourth of what they need, and our soldiers are dying at the gates of the city for lack of food." This appears to refer to the fact that General Wood refuses to allow rations to Cubans in arms, and of course they are not allowed to pillage villages or Spaniards. There is no doubt that the policy of our Government is sound. The Cubans have nothing more to fight for, and if they go to the plantations they will have rations until their labor makes them independent of outside aid.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French are experimenting constantly with their field artillery. Within a few years some batteries have been increased, some diminished, and the determination of what organization will give the greatest mobility combined with the strongest fire will remain unsettled so long as improvements in weapons, carriages and missiles continue. The latest proposed modification is due to an improved carriage by which the rapidity of fire is increased. Some French batteries have 6 guns, some 4 and the new model is expected to give the 4 as great a volume of fire as 6 of the old style. This is due to the brake. The cannon recoils slowly when fired and then

returns exactly to its former position, so that there is no need to point the gun anew. A battery of six old field guns could fire twelve or thirteen shots a minute. A single gun of the new 75-mm. model can easily do the same, with the result that one of the new weapons is equal to an entire battery of the old description. It is proposed to use the new guns in batteries of four.

Officers in our Army complain sometimes of their pecuniary state, but they are not so badly off in comparison with other services. "The Father of a Subaltern in the Army" says that his son, "after having had about £1,000 spent on his education at a public school, and being crammed for his examinations by various tutors, and about £250 more spent on his uniform and Indian outfit, obtained a 2d Lieutenancy, for which he receives the munificent pay of 5s. 3d. ($1.30) a day, a sum scarcely sufficient to pay for his messing, washing, and servant." In India this is increased to 202 rupees a month, but his expenses are at least 240 rupees. A balance is thus left on the wrong side, which this British parent has to make good.

Under the new arrangements, the English will always have two army corps of Volunteers for foreign service; the militia are to serve abroad if they volunteer to do so. The home force is then to consist of sixteen batteries of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, seventeen battalions of Regular infantry, and the Volunteer force. Under the recent statute the mobilization of the Volunteers is not to be deferred, as under the act of 1863, to the actual landing of the enemy, but can take effect on imminent national emergency.

The augmentation scheme of the British army provided for new battalions and the establishment of all line battalions on home service was increased from April 1 last by 81 privates, which brought them up from 800 to 881 of all ranks.

The British destroyer Sylvia has given as the mean of six runs over the measured mile 30.194 knots, with 6,600 horse power, while the mean speed for three hours was, with 383 revolutions and 6,500 horse power, 30.0077. The destroyer Fawn made a mean speed of 30.462 knots, with 402.9 revolutions and 6,581 horse power. She had to encounter a high wind and heavy sea; otherwise she would have made an additional quarter of a knot.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

A notable and beautiful event here was the wedding on Oct. 19 of Miss Maude Hathaway Lee, only child of Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., and Lieut. Harry Frederick Rethers, of the same regiment. It was strictly a military affair and took place at high noon in the old stone Episcopal church in Sacket Harbor, the ceremony being performed in a most beautiful and impressive manner by the Rev. Burr M. Weeden of Sacket Harbor.

Promptly upon the stroke of 12 the strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" floated down from the organ loft at the back, where the 9th Infantry Orchestra was stationed, and immediately afterward the best man, Lieut. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., appeared in the chancel, followed by the groom, both in full dress uniform. At the same moment, the bridal party proceeded up the left aisle in the usual order. First the four ushers, two abreast, Lieut. Frank De Witt Ramsay, Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler and Capt. T. S. McCaleb, all of the 9th Infantry, and Dr. W. W. Calhoun. Following them were the bridesmaids, one by one, Miss Lillian McGregor, of New York; Miss Nellie Powell, Miss Alice Gerding and Miss Margaret Kilbourne. The maid of honor, Miss Carrie Brinckerhoff, immediately preceded the bride, who entered on the arm of her father. A pretty feature of the ceremony was the kneeling of all four bridesmaids in a row just behind the bride during the benediction, their rainbow gowns producing a most charming effect. As the bridal party turned from the altar the opening bars of Mendelsohn's Wedding March were heard and the procession started down the right aisle. During the betrothal ceremony, the orchestra very softly rendered Schumann's ever beautiful "Trauemerei."

A reception and wedding breakfast at the post hall followed the ceremony during which the orchestra played several selections. The hall, like the church, was decorated with greens and the red berries of the mountain ash. Different flags adorned the walls, and the bridal party stood beneath a large canopy of the national colors, until refreshments were served, when they occupied a round table in the center of the room, beautifully decorated with silver, glass and chrysanthemums.

Toasts were drunk to the health of the bride and groom and some short but appropriate speeches were made. Afterwards the guests enjoyed an impromptu dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Rethers left on the 5 o'clock train for New York, amid showers of rice and the best wishes and congratulations of their friends.

The bride's gown was a simple but beautiful and artistic creation of white taffeta, demi-traine, trimmed with tulle and silver passementerie. Her tulle veil was held in place by a small diadem of white velvet, with a diamond clasp, and at her throat she wore a pearl and diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom, and a string of pearls. She carried a large bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaids were daintily gowned in white organdie over pale blue, pale yellow, pale green and pink and wore large, white hats covered with plumes and flowers. Filmy scarfs of the different colors were fastened at the back of the hats, brought around to the front and caught up gracefully on the left shoulder. They carried large bouquets of white chrysanthemums. The maid of honor was in white organdie over white silk with hat of white tulle, and carried white carnations.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The "Philadelphia Medical Journal" says: "If we reduce these figures to percentages based on the best estimates of the numbers of soldiers participating, and place the figures side by side, we find:

Causes of Death.	Civil War.	Spanish War.
Killed	18 1.10 per cent.	9 6.10 per cent.
Died of wounds..	15 3.10 per cent.	2 3.10 per cent.
Died of disease...	66 6.10 per cent.	88 1.10 per cent.

"In passing we may mention the striking fact of the proof of progress in surgery in the past third of a century revealed in the comparison of the deaths from wounds: In the Civil War, 15.3 per cent.; in the Spanish, 2.3 per cent. Whatever other conditions may be urged in explanation, the truth will be sufficiently honorable to our profession as the saving of life resulting from the progress in surgical science." A fairer comparison would be of the death rates from disease in the first six months of our Civil War, before our Volunteer troops had learned to care for themselves.

With an average of 18,688 British non-com. officers and men; native officers and men, 41,677; and followers, 32,696—total, 93,061—during the north-western frontier disturbances in India between June 19, 1897, and April 6, 1898, there were 41,055 admissions into the field and general hospitals, with 1,602 deaths, or a ratio of 441.16 per 1,000 of strength for admissions, and of 17.20 deaths per 1,000 to strength (i. e., 1.72 per cent.). At the base general hospital, Nowshera, there were admitted of British troops 3,368, of whom 60 died, or 1.76 per cent.; and of native troops 6,018 admitted with 170 deaths, or 2.80 per cent. The average percentage of sick in the field between June 28 and December 27, 1897, of British and native troops was 4.58, figures applicable to some very malarial localities, e. g., the Tochi and Peshawur Valleys. Great attention was paid to the sanitary state of posts and camps. The rations as a rule were of good quality, and clothing suitable; the water supply safeguarded and purified as far as practicable.

In the year 1763, when peace with France was proclaimed in England, and the accounts for the war were made up, it appears that out of a total of 183,893, the number of men voted, 1,512 had been killed, and 133,708 had died by sickness or were missing. It is explained by one writer of the time that this item "missing" included a large number of men who had never been raised or in fact had had any existence whatever. They were pursers' men, and their names were put on the books for purposes of fraud only. But still the loss from sickness must have been enormous.

NOT CHAPLAIN CRAWFORD.

U. S. R. S. Wabash.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 5, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

In the Journal of this date appears an item in which I am spoken of as the Chaplain of the Oregon during the famous trip from the Pacific. As the Chaplain who served in that capacity has recently been dismissed from the service, I must decline the honor conferred by mistake.

In common with other retired officers, the Department ordered me to a more humble duty, where I have envied the good fortune, and admired the skill and heroism, of those to whom was given the opportunity to add so much to the brilliant record of the United States Navy. Yours very truly,

GEORGE A. CRAWFORD,
Chaplain U. S. N., retired.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

Lady Butler, writing to the London "Daily Graphic" from Rouen, which she has been visiting, gives a pleasing description of the French soldier of to-day:

"The city has lately been full of troops coming and going, for we have been in full manœuvers. It is interesting to see this national army, so unlike that which ceased to exist in 1870, with its bewildering variety of uniforms, its fanfares of trumpets, its rattle of drums, its swagger, and its chic. Silent, serious, popular, good-natured, and unassuming, this one moves and lives with the people, wears a very coarse and inexpensive uniform, and gives itself no airs. The universal conscription, with very few exceptions, now encloses in its net every man at all capable of bearing arms, and there are thus produced daily episodes which to the English observer appear strangely incongruous. An infantry drummer of gentle manners wearing a pince-nez, and amusing his leisure moments with a kodak, looks as though his uniform was intended for somebody else, and a trooper of dragoons who turns out to have a turn for astronomy gives one the impression as he discourses of the stars that he is wearing that heavy helmet and immense saber as a disguise. Who has not of late years noticed while traveling in France the Republican equality of this army, when at table d'hote one sees seated with the rest of the guests a number of French Tommy Atkinses whose conduct is in perfect accord with their surroundings, and who, though coarsely clad, are always quiet and considerate? Here, for instance, may be seen a group of privates off duty for a few hours sitting at table as guests of a comrade whose civilian dress shows he is not serving at present. Towards the end of dinner they pledge each other in champagne, speaking in subdued tones, mindful of the fact that there are other people present, and when we go to the drawing room after dinner, behold, their corporal sits down at the piano and gives us a caprice of Grieg. These are gentlemen, or, perhaps, tradesmen of the better class. They have to hurry off to barracks very early, and there is affectionate leave-taking of their host, who in his correct get-up a l'Anglaise makes a striking contrast with their camp outfit. They disperse amid the mildest of chaff. The Zouaves now no longer affect what may be called the 'tiger style,' making no attempt to act up to a costume which of yore was worn very fiercely. The officers of all arms appear preoccupied, and are thoughtful and engrossed in their work."

A COUNTRY DOCTOR'S CONSCIENCE.

Recruiting Station, U. S. A.,
Boston, Oct. 26, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I send you a certificate forwarded to me with a request for an extension of furlough. The certificate will serve to show the intelligence of this practitioner as also his regard for moral obligation when this comes in competition with a professional fee. The certificate, literally, is as follows:

"This is to certify that Pvt. George Bird is unable to perform military service, suffering from cholera and kidney trouble. He is not strong enough and wants much care to recover from his illness.
(Signed) "J. S. E. FERLAND, M. D."

"This is to certify that Dr. Ferland is in good standing in this town.
(Signed) "J. M. OLNEY, Chairman Selectmen."

I turned the patient, Pvt. Bird, who presented the foregoing certificate, over to the A. A. Surgeon at this recruiting station for examination, and the following certificate is the result of his examination:

"First Endorsement.
"Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, 1898.

"I have examined, carefully, Pvt. George Bird, and find him in excellent physical condition. Temperature normal, pulse full, soft and strong—72 beats per minute; complexion clear and ruddy, tongue clean. I can see no reason for extending his furlough beyond its expiration on October 29, 1898.
(Signed) "CHAS. K. CUTTER, M. D.,
"A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army."

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM QUINTON, Capt., 25th Inf.

A very fine picture of Admiral Cervera has been received by Rev. Father Kautz, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, where the Spanish officers regularly attended mass.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

The resignation of Col. W. A. Downs from the 71st New York is no surprise, as it has been expected for some time past. Several other officers whose conduct in the Cuban campaign has been the subject of criticism are also expected to resign.

The third annual meeting of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2 and 3, on board the U. S. S. St. Louis.

The 23d New York, Col. Smith, is to take up the physical drill prescribed by Lieut. E. L. Butts, U. S. A., including wall climbing.

The 2d Regiment of Texas Volunteers was mustered out of the United States service on Nov. 9, at Dallas.

The 1st Rhode Island Volunteers, at Columbia, S. C., are to be given a Thanksgiving dinner of Rhode Island turkeys contributed by relatives and friends of the men and prominent citizens. Governor Dyer has the matter in charge.

The 3d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Col. Bennitt, which arrived home a few days since from Porto Rico, seems to have been very harshly treated for its patriotism by Governor Tanner, who on Sept. 2, while the regiment was serving in Porto Rico, issued orders for its muster out of the State service. This action is said to be due to personal and political differences between the Governor and Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Q. O. M. Gillmore, 4th New Jersey Volunteers (Captain, U. S. A., retired), has been appointed Colonel of the regiment, vice Smith, resigned. Other officers in the regiment have been commissioned to fill vacancies as follows: Maj. Henry Lohmann, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Co. B, Frederick F. C. Woodward, 1st Lieutenant; Co. C, Henry C. H. Stewart, 1st Lieutenant; Henry F. White, 2d Lieutenant; Co. D, Henry J. Ralph, Captain; Alvin H. Graff, 1st Lieutenant; Co. F, Frederick L. Hulme, 2d Lieutenant; Co. G, Henry H. Bowley, Captain; Joseph A. Herron, 1st Lieutenant; William W. Sparks, 2d Lieutenant; Co. H, William H. Early, 2d Lieutenant; Co. K, Jacob S. Burst, 2d Lieutenant; Co. L, R. Howard Miller, 2d Lieutenant; Co. M, Charles W. Barber, 1st Lieutenant; Joshua Jagmetty, 2d Lieutenant.

The 12th New York left Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13, for its new camp at Americus, Ga.

The 3d New Jersey Volunteers left Pompton Lakes, N. J., Nov. 11, for Athens, Ga.

Owing to some delay the men of the 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery of Massachusetts could not be paid by the Army Paymaster when mustered out on Nov. 14. In order that his men should not be without funds, Col. Chas. Pfaff drew his personal check for $10,005, so that each of his enlisted men could have $15 when mustered out. Col. Pfaff will trust to the honor of his men to make good the amount when they receive their pay from the Government.

The 10th Ohio and the 4th New Jersey Volunteers left Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for Greenville, S. C.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, 1st Brigade, New York, is among the many officers who indorse highly Maj. A. D. Andrews, of Squadron A, for the position of Adjutant General.

Col. Francis, of the 171st New York, in a farewell address to his command, which is about to be disbanded, among other things, says: "On the 2d of May, the 71st Regiment left this city for Camp Black, and preparations were immediately begun for the formation of the 171st Regiment. On the 31st of May we were mustered into the State service, having eight companies with 450 officers and men, being the first of the provisional regiments. By the 15th of June we had twelve companies—the only regiment of that number of companies that has ever been in the National Guard of New York. By the 1st of July we had enlisted 1,200 men, 700 of whom afterward enlisted in the Volunteer service of the United States."

Capt. Louis Wendel, of the 1st Battery, New York, has tendered a review of his command to Brig. Gen. Butt, at the armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 5. A grand ball is to follow.

The 7th New York Athletic Association, will hold its 34th games at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 3. The usual interesting programme has been prepared.

The book which is said to have furnished the text for the Czar's invitation to a reduction of military establishments has been published in St. Petersburg. It is called "The Coming War, in Its Technical, Economical and Political Aspects." The author, Mr. Bliokh, is a retired Warsaw financier. His book is a veritable encyclopedia of war and contains a great mass of facts, figures and analyses, which are used to support a plan for insuring universal peace. He argues that armies have already outgrown practicable limits. All their problems are impossible of solution. Even railroads cannot support the huge commissariat required and no man living, even if he were a Moltke, could handle the present army of Russia, France or Germany with effect. Such views must be taken with caution, however, for we have seen Grant controlling with ability the great forces gathered on the James, in Tennessee and in Georgia, but this performance implies not only such subordinates as Meade, Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan, but such trained veterans as our Army contained after three years of constant warfare. Mr. Bliokh thinks that these great forces could be divided by any given number and still leave the nations comparatively in the same military position, which of course leaves out the question of such great fortifications as are found on the German-French frontier that cannot be manned by even a moderate force. This fractional disarmament would not insure peace, for, barring fortifications the nations could go to war with platoons where they now have regiments. So he suggests a league of peace on the basis of a political status quo, and that an international arbitration court be created which will have final jurisdiction over all concrete questions. If any State fails to submit silently to the awards of the court, the other powers will deprive it of the advantages of the postal and telegraphic union, and also deny it trading facilities, and the other powers will give every assistance to the defendant nation in case any country declares war. His scheme has a reductio ad absurdum, for though he thinks the great powers can be restrained, he fears the Fourth Estate, the newspapers, and proposes to throttle any paper that discusses a case while before the court or criticises the judgment afterward! His views end in universal arbitration and this must be the logical consequence of all attempts to do away with war.

Can it be possible that an officer of the Rough Riders reports, as the "Tribune" says, that the men in his company did not know how to make a fire or even to get suitable material for one? What were these men doing in their native cactus? The point of the story is that the colored men of the 10th Cavalry were able to teach the cowboys the rudiments of camp life, but this is a development of "Volunteer ignorance" that will surprise those who supposed the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry to be composed mostly of men who knew all about roughing it, however little knowledge they had of military matters.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 279.)

on the transport Newport to the Philippine Islands to join his regiment. (S. O. 176, D. Cal., Nov. 5.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William L. Murphy, 24th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. was appointed to meet at the post of San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 31, 1898. Detail: Maj. Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; Capts. Albert L. Myer, Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William P. Pence, 5th Art.; Rufus E. Longan, John W. French, Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Woodson Hocker, 5th Art.; James Colfelt, 4th Pa. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 9, D. P. R., Oct. 26.)

At Fort Slocum, N. Y., Nov. 17. Detail: Maj. George G. Greenough, Capt. John V. White, 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, Adjt., 2d Lieuts. John E. Stephens, Arthur F. Cassels, Ralph P. Brower, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Philip R. Ward, 7th Art., J. A. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. instituted at Fort Monroe, vice 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 6th Art., who is relieved as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of said Court, in place of 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 7th Art., relieved on account of sickness. (S. O. 267, D. E., Nov. 16.)

A. G. C. M., to consist of the following named officers of the 2d Ga. Vol. Inf., is appointed to meet at Piedmont Park, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16. Detail: Majs. William J. Kendrick, Edward H. Almand, Capts. John F. Howard, Jesse H. Beusse, 1st Lieuts. John H. Boston, Jr., George F. Summers, Carl A. Von der Lieth, Nicholas E. Powell, 2d Lieut. William E. Persons; Capt. Cleveland Wilcoxon, J. A. (S. O. 152, D. G., Nov. 15.)

ARMY BOARDS.

The Board of Medical Officers appointed by par. 40, S. O. 194, Aug. 18, 1898, W. D., will, in addition to the other duties thereby devolved upon it, give special consideration to the subject of the disposal of excreta in camps where sewers are not available, and make specific recommendations upon the subject at as early a date as practicable. The Board is authorized to construct or purchase necessary apparatus for making a practical test of proposed methods of disposal of the material referred to, the bills therefor to be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

A Military Board, to consist of Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, U. S. V. Signal Corps; Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surg. 51st Iowa; Maj. S. F. Thorn, Chief Commissary U. S. V.; Maj. A. K. Whitton, 8th California; Maj. F. W. Dudley, Surg. 8th California, is appointed to meet at Camp Merriam, Nov. 4, to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of Capt. G. R. Palmer, Wyo. Vol. Art. (S. O. 174, D. Cal., Nov. 3.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers. Detail: Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E.; Majs. William H. Heuer, C. E.; Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E.; Edward B. Moseley, Surg. U. S. A.; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Cols. John W. Barlowe, C. E.; George L. Gillespie, C. E.; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Majs. James P. Kimball, Surg. U. S. A.; Henry M. Adams, C. E. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

A Board of Medical Officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to carefully examine and make recommendation in all cases of enlisted men brought before it on Surgeon's certificate of disability from the Volunteer Army, stationed in the Dept. of the Columbia. Detail: Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surg. Gen., Chief Surg.; Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg. U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Yost, Asst. Surg. 8th Cal. Vols. (S. O. 174, D. Col., Nov. 4.)

A Board of Medical Officers is convened to meet at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, Nov. 15, 1898, for the examination of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., and candidates for appointment to that position. Detail for the Board: Maj. William H. Arthur, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 14.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th U. S. Inf., president of the Examining Board, at Huntsville, Ala., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. George F. Chase, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cav., subject to examination); 2d Lieuts. Walter C. Short, George C. Barnhardt, James H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cav.; Kirby Walker, 3d U. S. Cav.; Claude B. Sweezey, 8th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report before the Examining Board to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieuts. William W. Harts (Major and Engineer Officer, U. S. V.), Robert McGregor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin R. Stuart, George M. Hoffman, John C. Oakes, Sherwood A. Cheney, Frederick W. Altstaetter. (W. D., Nov. 12.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named 2d Lieutenants, recently appointed in the Infantry arm of the service, with rank from Oct. 10, 1898, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: 2d Lieut. James B. Allison, to the 7th U. S. Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2d Lieut. J. Lessene De Witt, to the 20th U. S. Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Morton, to the 22d U. S. Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Van Leer Wills, to the 12th U. S. Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Miss.; 2d Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, to the 7th U. S. Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2d Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, to the 25th U. S. Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. The officers named will proceed to join the regiments to which they are assigned not later than Dec. 1, 1898. ((W. D., Nov. 15.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., NOV. 16.

Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Riley on official business. Maj. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf., is detailed member of the Examining Board to meet at Madison Barracks, vice Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, relieved.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf., is extended to include Nov. 30.

1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf., will join his regiment at Huntsville.

Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., will join his regiment at Huntsville.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., is extended one month.

The leave granted Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., is extended 10 days.

2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art., will join his regiment at Fort Adams.

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. F. A. Hunter, Asst. Surg.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg.

The leave granted Capt. W. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., is extended one month.

The leave granted Maj. J. L. Fowler, 10th Cav., is extended one month.

2d Lieut. David S. Stanley, 22d Inf., will proceed to Macon and report to Maj. Gen. Wilson for duty as A. D. C.

Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th Cav., will assume the duties of Chief Mustering Officer of Maine.

Capt. G. J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., will report to C. O., 2d Art., for duty.

Asst. Surgs. C. J. Manley and Richard P. Strong, will proceed to Savannah for duty with 2d Art.

A. A. Surg. Roger P. Ames will proceed to New Orleans for annulment of his contract.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin is extended to include Dec. 1.

Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., will proceed to Huntsville and join regiment.

2d Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, 15th Inf., will proceed to join his company.

Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, 13th Inf., is detailed as member of Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, vice Maj. John P. Story, 2d Art., relieved.

Special Orders, Nov. 17, H. Q. A.

The following transfers are made in the 25th U. S. Inf.: Capt. Owen J. Sweet, from Co. K to L; Capt. Charles L. Hodges, from Co. H to M; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, from Co. F to D; 1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, from Co. G to M; 1st Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, from Co. D to F; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Albright, from Co. C to G; 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, from Co. E to A; 2d Lieut. Howard W. French, from Co. A to L; 2d Lieut. John E. Hunt, from Co. D to I.

Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Brigade Surg. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), is relieved from duty at Chicago, to date from June 25, 1898.

A. A. Surg. J. M. Newell will proceed to St. Louis and A. A. Surg. Jesse Ramsburgh, to Washington.

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg., is relieved at Fort Myer when Capt. William F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg., reports, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba.

2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, president Examining Board at Denver, for examination.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. R. M. Brookfield, 2d Inf., is extended one month and ten days.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sparrows Point, Md., on official business.

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., will join his regiment.

Leave extended to 2d Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th Inf., one month.

Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 2d Inf., will join his company.

Leave extended to Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf Inf., three months.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Art.: 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, from Battery M to L; 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., from Battery L to M.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Harrison J. Price, from the 24th Inf. to the 2d Inf., Co. E; 1st Lieut. William P. Jackson, from the 2d Inf. to the 24th Inf., Co. F. Lieut. Jackson will join the 24th Inf. at expiration of his leave.

1st Lieut. George D. Moore, 23d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Kemper School, Booneville, Mo.

1st Lieut. George D. Moore, 23d Inf., will join his company.

Leave for one month, to 1st Lieut. George D. Moore, 23d Inf.

Leave for two months, to Captain William W. McCammon, 14th Inf.

Leave extended 2d Lieut. George H. Knox, 20th Inf., one month.

1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., will join his troop.

Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on official business.

Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., will return to Santiago, Cuba.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Evans, 3d Art., is relieved from further duty in connection with the general recruiting service in San Francisco. (S. O. 181, D. Cal., Nov. 11.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., with permission to leave the limits of the Department. (S. O. 180, D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

Comy. Sergt. Henry Wilson, U. S. A., will at once report to the Commanding General, Independent Division, 8th Army Corps, for assignment for rations, quarters, etc., and for transportation to Manila on transport Newport now under orders to sail for the Philippine Islands. (S. O. 177, D. Cal., Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Tacoma. (S. O. 179, D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg. U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surg. 51st Iowa, relieved. (S. O. 179, D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

A. A. Surg. A. J. Pedlar, U. S. A., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., to make the medical examination of officers and enlisted men of the 7th California. (S. O. 179, D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

A. A. Surgs. J. B. Cutter and E. C. Webb, U. S. A., will report, Nov. 10, for temporary duty to Capt. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art., Mustering Officer, at the camp of the 6th California, to make the medical examination required. (S. O. 179, D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

So much of S. O. 99 as constitutes Portland Head a subpost of Fort Preble is rescinded, and Portland Head will hereafter be an independent post and commanded by the senior officer present for duty there. Until the necessary buildings are provided supplies will be drawn from Fort Preble. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 11.)

Cadet Louis S. Hutzler, fourth class, U. S. M. A., having been reported deficient in discipline and recommended by the Academic Board for discharge, is discharged the service. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

Manila, Philippine Islands, is designated as one of the important depots to which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies, to take effect from Nov. 8, and Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, Chief Comy. Sub. U. S. V., is assigned to duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at that depot, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Colonel. (W. D., Nov. 8.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty as Aides to Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, U. S. V.: 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 2d Lieuts. Charles P. Summerall, 5th U. S. Art.; James M. Graham, 11th U. S. Inf. Lieut. Galbraith will proceed to join his battery upon the expiration of his present sick leave and Lieuts. Summerall and Graham will proceed to join their commands Dec. 10, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 11.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

1st Lieut. William H. Sarver, 3d Ill. Vol. Inf., having reported, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and join his regiment. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 14.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Wise, Jr., 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

2d Lieut. Alvin Barton, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., recently appointed, will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico. (W. D., Nov. 10.)

The sick leave granted Col. C. W. Abbot, Jr., 1st R. I., is extended 20 days. (W. D., Nov. 9.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

2d Lieut. Rudolph J. Haas, 34th Michigan; Maj. Frank Boyd, Surg. 3d Kentucky; Capt. Waldo E. Gibbs, 4th New Jersey; Capt. Alexander J. Taylor, 1st Delaware; Chaplain Ken C. Hayes, 15th Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. D. S. Humphreys, 3d Mississippi; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Salley, 1st Rhode Island; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Lehman, 8th Pennsylvania; Capt. Frank D. Newberry, 32d Michigan; 1st Lieut. C. W. Westmoreland, 3d Mississippi; Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, C. S. U. S. V.; Maj. Joseph K. Weaver, Brigade Surg. U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Smith, 1st District of Columbia; Capt. William K. Alexander, A. Q. M. U. S. V.; Maj. Robert B. C. Bement, Engr. Officer U. S. V.; Capt. John C. Breckinridge, A. Q. M. U. S. V.; Capt. Charles S. Jordan, 1st North Carolina; Capt. Augustus M. Kirby, 9th Illinois; 1st Lieut. George E. Day, 9th Illinois; 1st Lieut. Edward Abend, Jr., 4th Illinois; Maj. Francis T. Metcalfe, Brigade Surg. U. S. V.; Capt. Jefferson Wilcox, 3d Regt., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. William S. Whitehead, Jr., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Maj. Richard R. Wright, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Frear, 203d New York; Capt. Ossian C. Van Zandt, 2d Illinois; 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Walker, 8th Illinois; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Beecher, 8th Pennsylvania; Capt. Edward J. Olden, 47th New York; 2d Lieut. Rice J. Moore, 4th Illinois; Capt. William E. Hogue, 2d Louisiana; 2d Lieut. Ulysses S. Limecooly, 9th Illinois; 2d Lieut. John L. Little, 1st Texas; 1st Lieut. Christopher H. R. Woodward, 69th New York; 2d Lieut. George J. Winslow, 203d New York; 2d Lieut. Florance E. Lea, 14th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Chief Engr. U. S. V. (Captain, C. E. U. S. A.), Dec. 7, 1898; Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps (1st Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Art.), Dec. 7, 1898; 1st Lieut. Daniel P. Packard, Adjt. 15th Pennsylvania.

RECENT DEATHS.

Judge A. M. Hughes, of Columbia, Tenn., died Oct. 27 in the 86th year of his age. He was the father of Col. A. M. Hughes, of the Volunteer Army, and Capt. W. N. Hughes, 13th U. S. Inf. He was United States District Attorney of the Columbia circuit from 1873 to 1877.

The death of Colonel John J. Upham, U. S. A., retired, has caused great sorrow in Milwaukee. A local paper says: "The announcement of the death of Colonel Upham will bring sorrow to many hearts. Milwaukee has lost the distinguished son of a distinguished sire. Large of frame and equally large of heart; generous, genial, unassuming, unselfish; this gallant officer had a personality that endeared him to all who had the privilege of his close friendship. On the pages of our country's military history one may read the record of the deeds that won for him promotion and popularity, but from his own modest lips one never heard mention of his gallant and meritorious conduct. In him was combined the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re."

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of Lieut. William George Elliott, 12th U. S. Inf., who died at Santiago, say: "His death was exceptionally sad. He had accompanied his regiment to Cuba, had shared all the hardships of the campaign, had participated in the battle of Caney and in the subsequent trench fighting before Santiago, and on special service had performed the hazardous duty of scouting in front of the 5th Corps during the march toward Santiago from its landing at Daiquiri. He had shared also in the victory, and was now patiently waiting for the start on the return to his own country to be greeted by his loving wife and parents. But 'twas not to be. The disease which had smitten so many now attacked him, but unlike the majority, he succumbed."

We recently announced the death at St. Louis of Capt. Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. A local paper, referring to the sad occasion, says: "The funeral services at the house were conducted by Rev. William Short, rector of St. Peter's Church, and were in accordance with the full ritual of the Episcopal Church, with singing by a choir. The services were largely attended by Army and civilian friends of the deceased. Capt. Waterman, since his entry into the Army, had had an especially brilliant record in the work of his corps, and since coming to St. Louis in 1895 had won many friends. An especially touching evidence of this was the presence of many of those with whom Captain Waterman came in contact in the line of duty, even to the deck hands of the dredgers of which he had charge. Captain Waterman's death was in the line of duty, for in his supervision of the dredging of the Mississippi he contracted the disease which caused his death, refusing to return to St. Louis for treatment until absolutely compelled to."

The funeral of Lieut. Edmund H. Benchley, 6th U. S. Inf., who was killed at Santiago July 1, took place from the First Universalist Church, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 12, noon. The church was crowded. Senator Hoar made a brief address, in which he paid high tribute to the young soldier, Lieut. Benchley, who had lived in Mr. Hoar's home, and was regarded with special pride and affection by the Senator. The body was afterwards taken to West Point and buried with military honors.

A gallant veteran and courteous gentleman, Major Henry J. Nowlan, 7th U. S. Cav., died Nov. 10 at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been for some time past under treatment. He was born in Corfu, Iraman Island, when these islands belonged to Great Britain, came to this country at an early age and resided in New York. In 1863 he went to the front as 1st Lieutenant of the 14th New York Cav., was mustered out in May, 1866, and the following July was appointed 2d Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cav., so that he has been identified with that regiment, and all its gallant deeds and arduous service for over thirty-two years. He attained his majority July 17, 1895. He received the brevet of Major in 1890 for gallantry in action against Indians at Canyon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877. Major Nowlan was an officer of very soldierly appearance, of pleasant manner and a good, all-round soldier.

P. A. Engr. Frank H. Conant, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., died there Nov. 16. He was appointed Cadet Engineer in 1878, and had an excellent record of service. He resided with his family at No. 15 Goldsborough Row, and had been ill about a week with pneumonia, of which he died. He leaves a widow and two children, one of whom was born a few days ago. His remains were taken by six sailors to the Academy Chapel to await burial, which took place Friday, Nov. 18. Mr. Conant also leaves a mother and sister at the Naval Academy, and two brothers, one of whom lives at Lowell, Mass. Mr. Conant was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1859, entered the United States Naval Academy as a Cadet Engineer from Lowell, Mass., on Oct. 1, 1878, and graduated July 1, 1882. He was commissioned an Assistant Engineer July 1, 1884, and was promoted to Passed Assst. Engr. on Aug. 1, 1894. He had been on duty at the United States Naval Academy as an instructor of steam engineering since Aug. 20, 1896. When the war with Spain broke out he was ordered to the Resolute, as Chief Engineer, on which he served during the entire war, returning to the Academy to resume his former duties on September 20 last. A few days ago he was ordered to New York as a witness before a court of inquiry, and during the trip took a very severe cold, resulting in pneumonia and finally his death.

Governors Island residents received a painful shock by the death on Sunday evening last, Nov. 13, of Col. James Gilliss, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, while crossing to the island on the 8:30 p. m. boat. He had been to New York, and ran speedily from the elevated railroad at the foot of Whitehall street, to catch the 8:30 boat, otherwise he would have had to wait until 10:30 p. m. He got to the pier, sank breathless, was carried on board and soon afterward died. The immediate cause of death was valvular disease of the heart, with complications. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. The deceased officer had a fine record of service. He was appointed from District of Columbia, 2d Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery, in 1861, served efficiently and gallantly; in 1864 was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department, attaining Assistant Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel, Oct. 15, 1897. For gallant and meritorious services at Malvern Hill and Spottsylvania Court House, Va., he held the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain. The funeral took place with full military honors at Governors Island, Nov. 15, the remains afterwards being taken to Washington, D. C., for interment in Arlington National Cemetery. One who knew him well writes: "The Government has lost one of its most faithful and conscientious servants, and the Army one of its best type of officers. A kindly, courteous and considerate gentleman, all who have known him more or less intimately will miss him sadly."

INVESTIGATING ARMY MANAGEMENT.

Witnesses before the Army Investigation Board are laying stress upon some of the criticisms presented in the Army and Navy Journal long before this inquiry was instituted. Among these is the mistake made in crippling our Inspector General's Department by sending several of its officers into the field in command of troops. General Breckinridge testified at length upon this subject. He stated that he went to Cuba as an Inspector General, and though he concluded that the preparations for the expedition were inadequate, he made no report upon the subject because General Miles was on the ground and could observe for himself. Everything was strained to get the greatest number of men on the firing line in the quickest possible time. The entire movement of the Army toward Santiago was at the suggestion of the Navy, and the landing was under its direction.

Speaking of the conflict of authority on the transports he said: "True, there was a little Navy cadet on board each of the vessels, but he had no authority. An actual naval officer or an officer of the Quartermaster's Department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the vessels, and the masters of the transports did not respond very promptly."

Referring to the probable plan of campaign, he said he believed Gen. Miles had a plan and the situation would have been different if Gen. Miles had been in active command at the firing line.

"In what respect?" was inquired.

"Well, Gen. Miles had a fire and dash and spark about him," he responded.

"But a great victory was won, was it not?" questioned Gov. Woodbury.

"The victory was won when Gen. Toral's nerve gave out," was the answer.

"The victory was given by the Lord, was it not?" Gen. Beaver inquired.

"I always regarded it as absolutely the Lord's war," said Gen. Breckinridge. He added: "The result was marvellously commendable."

He did not think the campaign was managed in the best way, but, no matter how things were tangled, the Army went to victory. It reminded him of a remark of Lord Beresford, who said: "Men, I have led you into a devil of a fix and it's your duty to get me out of it."

He was of the opinion that the Government ought to have done better for its soldiers. He did not know that other steamers might have been secured for transports, but he thought so.

Gen. Breckinridge condemned the American military system. It was all wrong, and Congress was to blame for the conditions. There was too much regulation and not sufficient fighting to obscure the bad results.

"Considering the system, the Government did all it could for the men?" Gov. Woodbury asked.

"The Government did better than could be expected, but not one-quarter as well as should have been done. The condition was not as bad as in 1861."

Gen. Breckinridge said he was sent to Cuba as a member of Gen. Miles's staff. He had no command, but attached himself to Gen. Lawton.

Gen. Breckinridge objected to being questioned as to the statement that Gen. Shafter offered to turn over the command to him, and referred his inquirers to Gen. Shafter. He stated that he went into the field because he found that the Inspector General's Department had been emasculated by the order requiring the reports in that office to be made to the Adjutant General. Gen. Lawton, "the man Gen. Shafter most relied on for the success of the campaign," agreed with him in his estimate of the effect of this order. He had intended to say in effect, "There is the desk in my office; do as you please with it." Gen. Sanger was there; he, too, is from Michigan. I thought he could take control of the office if it was desired, but he did not remain. As far as he could see, after his promotion there was no Inspector General of the Army. The corps Inspectors General are supposed to go about camps and report everything to the Inspector General at Washington.

"There is where the whole trouble is," he frankly remarked. "You gentlemen are doing now what an Inspector General should have done three months ago."

Speaking again of the bad conditions at Camp Thomas he remarked that what was needed was a man who would see that things were done.

Gen. Brooke, his predecessor, had not been aroused to the importance of the situation. "He didn't see." The witness declared, however, that this lack of realization extended also to Washington and was to be found in the Medical Department.

Capt. Robt. W. Dowdy, U. S. A., retired, testified as to the condition of things at Camp Wikoff. Dr. Magruder, of Washington, who had visited Camp Alger, said that the commanding officers, from Captains up, were responsible for the condition of things there.

Col. R. S. Huidekoper, Med. Dept., who testified as to Camp Thomas, said that boxes from home caused much sickness. The men ate pies that were three or four days old and spoiled.

Maj. Thomas T. Knox, I. G., testified as to his experiences with his company when serving as Captain, 1st Cavalry. He described his experiences when severely wounded. He knew of no plan of campaign at Las Guasimas. What orders his superior issued he did not know. There were not Surgeons enough, in his opinion, but the law was to blame for this, as the Army Regulations provide for only two Surgeons to a regiment. He declared that owing to the men being shut up for sixteen days in the hold of a vessel going to Cuba they were in the most terrible condition when they landed. They had had no means of exercising themselves.

The expedition was, he thought, hastily organized. The landing was hasty, and the men were pushed to the front without delay. There might have been more comforts and conveniences, and it would have been much better to have had more Surgeons and litters. There were no ambulances as far as he observed.

Maj. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept., and other doctors, testified as to the sanitary and medical conditions of the camps. Dr. La Garde defended the medical conduct of the war and said that there had never before been a war where the mortality record was so small.

Col. W. J. Jacobs, Chief Q. M., 5th Corps, testified that General Humphrey had been in charge of the embarkation of troops at Tampa, and that no order specifying what vessels the different commands were to occupy had been issued. The embarkation had been a haphazard affair. There was a great deficiency in the provisions for disembarkation.

There was no reason why cooking utensils and camp and garrison equipage had not been forwarded from Daiquiri to troops in the field, "except that General Shafter's written order forbade;" as it provided only for forage and rations. The order had never been changed in the month he remained at Daiquiri. Gen. Shafter told him not to take the ambulances.

Col. W. H. Forward, Med. Dept., defended his administration at Camp Wikoff. There was a lack of transportation facilities. There was always an abundance of tents for the sick, but they had sometimes to be laid on mattresses for lack of cots. Soldiers seeking furloughs crowded the hospital to the inconvenience of those really sick. Yet there was never a time when there were not from 50 to 500 vacant beds.

He declared that there had been a sufficiency of medicines and medical supplies at all times; a wasteful abundance, in fact.

The complaints of the water supply were instigated by those having bottled waters and filters to sell. He was sorry to say that they persuaded the Government to purchase a number of filters at an expense of several thousand dollars. It was not the fault of the Q. M. Department that ambulances and wagons did not arrive as fast as needed. The complaints against the camp were deliberate misrepresentations by daily papers, notably the "World," who eliminated from the articles of their reporters everything favorable to it.

Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, who established the camp, testified to the same effect. Gen. Young thought that he deserved a great deal more credit for the construction of Camp Wikoff than for his work at Las Guasimas. Food supplies at Camp Wikoff were abundant, and there was destroyed daily more than sufficient to feed 1,500 men. Many of the soldiers found that they could work the sympathy dodge on the ladies, and were quick to say they had little to eat. Young men who wanted money from home found it convenient to suggest hardships, as that influenced parents. The yellow journals also published letters purporting to be from soldiers, but on investigation he failed to discover that any soldier had really written a letter of complaint to any paper.

Referring to the Cuban campaign in a general way, he said he was of the opinion that there was no ground for finding fault with the Administration. Mistakes and errors had been made, but they could not compare with those in 1861 and 1865, and as far as he could see no one was responsible for the general conditions. What mistakes had been made were consequent to any war.

The Committee on Thursday closed their sessions at Washington, and adjourned to New York. They will later on go to Boston and Washington.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15.

The game between Lehigh and the Naval Cadets on Saturday resulted 6 to 6. The teams were most evenly matched, and the playing was spirited from beginning to end, and even a little scrapping occurred, but no one was disbarred for it.

First Half—Lehigh kicked off and the Navy made ten yards up the field. The teams lined up near the center, with the Navy holding the ball. The play went quick, when Lehigh got the ball on a scrimmage. It returned to the Navy's hands so quickly that outsiders could not see how it was done. The Navy began to hustle the oval right along, and soon had the ball at Lehigh's 15-yard line. Then the Sailors lost the pigskin on a scrimmage, regained it in a moment in the same way, and Gannon came through the line for a touchdown. Wade kicked the goal. The Lehigh men put in their work now. They had the ball at the Cadets' 35-yard line, and never let up going toward the Cadets goal in short end plays and through the line until Taylor made the touchdown for them, and James kicked the goal. The Navy got the ball in a fumble, but before that Lehigh had broken through like a shot in the center of the Navy's line for ten yards. The Navy lost the ball on downs when they had it within ten yards of Lehigh's goal. Lehigh held the ball at three yards from their own goal at the close of the half.

Second Half.—Fowler made a beautiful run of thirty yards for the Navy around the right end of Lehigh, and the Navy made several gains by Taussig on the left end, for ten yards each by the fake kick trick, the full back being given the ball when Taussig had it passed back to him, and when the Lehighs expected a kick, he gave them an end run. Fowler made several short gains, but Lehigh held in the Navy every time at the right moment to save the goal. The Navy twice menaced the Lehigh goal and lost on downs and once Lehigh had the oval within ten yards of the Navy's line and lost in a scrimmage. Neither side scored during the half. The last play was the unsuccessful attempt of Taussig to make a goal from the field. The line up was as follows:

Lehigh.	Positions.	Cadets.
Scover	Left End	Royall
Electhill	Left Tackle	Nichols
H. Scover	Left Guard	Fischer
McCarthy	Center	Wortman
Butler	Right Guard	Halligan
Wilson	Right Tackle	Bissett
Granhan	Right End	Jackson
James	Quarter Back	Taussig
Cumberland	Left Half Back	Gannon
Ross	Right Half Back	Fowler
Doonin	Full Back	Wade and Freyer

Referee—Mr. Taussig, of Cornell. Umpire—Passed Asst. Engr. Trench, Naval Academy.

The Sailors and Marines played a game of football here Saturday, and from the time the players entered the field to the moment they left it, the spectators were in a continuous round of laughter. The Sailors had been practicing for quite a long while, but the Marines had had only one day's preparation. It was noticed that the center of the Sailors passed the oval somewhat in the fashion he would have handled a cannon-ball at Santiago. The Marines kicked off and a sailor fumbled the ball and another one picked it up; he, too, fumbled, and a Marine fell on it. The pigskin was now within a short distance of the Sailor's goal and on the next play carried it over the line, but it was called back on an off-side play. During the next ten minutes of this half, the ball was taken constantly up and down the field with honors about even, but the furious rushes of the Marines began to tell on the Sailors, and Stagner made a fine rush around left end for a touchdown. He brought the ball out for a try at goal and, unfortunately, touched the ball on the ground, and the Sailors ran up to seize the ball. Seeing the Sailors coming, Stagner picked the ball up and made a break for the goal line, and, with his head down, dashed through the line, in spite of the frantic declarations of the umpire that he could not remedy his fault of letting the ball touch the ground. The half ended with the score of 5 to 0 in favor of the Marines. The second half was characterized by fierce playing on both sides and slugging matches between the players were a frequent thing. The Marines made another touchdown, and the Sailors also made one. The Marines toward the end of the game brought the oval to within a few yards of the Sailors' goal, but failed to score. The game ended with the score of 10 to 5 in favor of the Marines. The Sailors had been coached by a naval officer, a former football player. The Sailors rigged up a triumphant chariot, with flags and bunting, brought it to the football field and sent word to the Marines that the losing team should draw the victors home. The sailors felt very downcast over their defeat and thought it was due to getting the worst of decisions, and that their largest men would not come out and play, but they drew the victors home. It is said considerable money changed hands among the officers on the result of the game.

There is great secrecy maintained about what is to be done with the three Cadets implicated by the investigation in the hazing of "plebs." One is a second classman and two are third classmen. The opinion seems to be that the three will not be courtmartialed, as this would probably end in dismissal, as the law of Congress enacts, but that they will be disciplined by demerits and confinement on the Santee.

The first month's examinations at the Naval Academy were very severe in results to the Cadets. Twenty-four in the first class were found unsatisfactory in one or more studies, fifty in the second, fifteen in the third, and twenty-one in the fourth. There are 280 Cadets at the Naval Academy, and 110 were thus found deficient. Things go rigidly in "the greatest Naval school in the world."

We are requested to announce that, owing to the death of Passed Asst. Engineer Conant, there will be no officers' hop at the Naval Academy Saturday, Nov. 19.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico.

The following are the advertised dates of the sailings of steamers from San Francisco for Honolulu and other ports: Coptic, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 20; Moana, Oceanic S. S. Co., Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 8; City of Peking, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 15; Gaelic, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama, Hiogo and Hong Kong, Dec. 24; China, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 7; Doric, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 17; Alameda, Oceanic S. S. Co., Honolulu Auckland, Auckland and Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. —. The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

The following military stations of New York Post Office are established with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, the receipt and dispatch of mail and the sale of postal supplies.

CUBA.

Military Station No. 1—Santiago. Military Station No. 2, Daiquiri. Military Station No. 3, Guantanamo. Military Station No. 4, Baracoa. Military Station No. 5, San Luis. Military Station No. 6, Manzanillo. Military Station No. 7, Gibara. Military Station No. 8, Holguin.

PORTO RICO.

Military Station No. 1, Ponce. Military Station No. 2, Guyama. Military Station No. 3, Mayagues. Military Station 4, San Juan. Military Station No. 5, Coamo. Military Station No. 6, Utuado. Military Station No. 7, Yanco. Military Station No. 8, Juan Diaz. Also at Aguadilla, Arecibo, Humacao and Lares.

Military Station of San Francisco Post Office is: Military Station No. 1, Philippine Islands.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, including Hawaii, is subject to foreign rates of postage, except that to or from employees of the Government who are entitled to domestic rates.

The S. S. Caracas will sail from New York on Nov. 19 for Porto Rico, mails closing at 11:30 a. m.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

In the case of O. J. McNee, Chief Yeoman, U. S. N., for board and lodging while at the naval station at Key West, the Auditor for the Navy Department has disallowed the claim $42.43, upon the ground that there was no law authorizing such a pamyent. The Comptroller says that the claimant was entitled to receive one ration per day, and that there is no law authorizing additional allowance for lodging or subsistence.

Lieut. W. H. Bean, U. S. A., recently wrote the Quartermaster General asking that he be authorized to pay the assignees of two vouchers made in the names of persons who have rendered service in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Wikoff. The Comptroller has advised Secretary Alger that payment cannot be legally made to persons other than those who rendered the services.

An interesting question has been before the Comptroller of the Treasury, growing out of the claim of Major C. B. Sears, of the Army, for mileage while traveling on a Government boat within the limits of his district as an officer of the Corps of Engineers. The Comptroller has decided that such movements as that made by Major Sears within the limits and sphere of duty cannot be called travel for which mileage is payable.

The Annapolis, West Point and Military School Handbook is published by S. A. Nelson, 16 Park Place, New York, and, of course, is intended to be a guide to young men who seek glory through the portals of these famous Academies. The article on Annapolis is by J. C. Groff and that on West Point by John H. Whitson. The description of a naval career at the Academy is not as thorough as it might be made, and the boy who reads Mr. Groff's opening chapter will not be encouraged to enter his country's service. A list of forty-eight military schools and colleges is given and lists of pay from Admiral and Major General down.

Messrs. N. & G. Taylor, Philadelphia, who advertise "Taylor's Old Style" brand of roofing tin, were the originators of the idea, and were the first to put into practice the stamping of sheets of roofing tin with the name of the brand and the thickness. They have handled this kind of tin for the past sixty-eight years. It is the heaviest coated plate made, and manufactured entirely by the palm oil process. No rolls or machinery are used, each sheet being dipped and re-dipped by hand labor in open pots of metal of different degrees of temperature. It has other merits which our limited space will not allow us to describe, but which entitle the brand to the confidence of the trade. This firm can point to roofs in the old parts of Philadelphia, covered with this same kind of tin that are just as good to-day as when first put on, nearly seventy years ago. They have samples in their office testifying to this fact. They have agencies in every large city from Boston to San Francisco. To those wanting a tin roof that will last a lifetime, we advise their using this brand. Their trade mark, of the target and arrow, is quite familiar to our readers; each sheet is stamped, or embossed, with this trade mark; the thickness 10 or IX; the brand "Old Style," and the name of the manufacturers N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. This is done for the protection of architects, roofers, property owners, etc.

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NEW YORK.

In a paragraph published Oct. 22, it was said that during the war John H. Dialogue & Son purchased the steam collier Saturn, and the other vessels mentioned, and have ordered nine more towing machines. It was the Government that purchased these vessels and also purchased the nine towing machines. Admiral Sampson mentions in his report of the operations of his fleet that the speed of the fleet was governed by that of the slowest monitor, and that to overcome this they were obliged to tow the monitors, but were greatly bothered by parting of the hawsers. If they had had the Shaw & Spiegle towing machine, they would, it is believed, have overcome this trouble. The auxiliary naval vessels equipped with the machines are the United States colliers Saturn and Lebanon and United States tugs Potomac, Piscataqua and Gypsum King. It is less than five years since a towing machine was first tried on the lakes, on the Corrigan steamer Aurora, and now there are 65 of them in use. More than half of this number (33) are on lake vessels. Agents have been appointed in Liverpool (G. T. Soley & Co.) and they are dealing with the British admiralty with a view to having the machines adopted on powerful tugs that are used in and around navy yards and for various purposes in the British navy.

A correspondent of the London "Times" thinks that the history of the French in Tunis, in Africa, affords a lesson of the convenience with which governments can neglect the most solemn renunciation of self-interest in pursuing their military movements. He says this renunciation far exceeded in explicitness anything the British have said in regard to the Nile Valley. "Nevertheless, we have seen Tunis converted into French territory, and it is already too late to attempt to induce Frenchmen to see that our claims in Egypt are of precisely the same kind and much stronger than those which they have practically asserted in Tunis." With our European neighbors talking about the grasping tendencies of American policy it is well to consider such a history as France in Tunis and England in Egypt present.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. G. S.—In reply to your several questions we answer that the last revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations as a whole was authorized by War Department Order of Oct. 3, 1891. 2. A Manual of Guard Duty was adopted by War Department order Jan. 7, 1893. This was modified by War Department order of June 17, 1895, to adapt it to the caliber .30 rifle, then recently adopted. The use of these Regulations and Manuals is obligatory upon all soldiers of the United States and the militia conforming to their practice. The use of no other is authorized or permitted. We give here a list of the military works we have for sale: Army and Navy Journal, $6 a year; clubs of ten, $3 each. Infantry Drill Regulations, with interpretations, Bristol board, 50 cents; leather, $1; without interpretations, Bristol board, 30 cents; leather, 75 cents. Hospital Corps Drill Regulations, 75 cents. Cavalry Drill Regulations, $1. Artillery Drill Regulations, $1. Manual of Guard Duty, Bristol board, 25 cents; leather, 50 cents. U. S. Army Regulations, $1.50. Manual of Arms, 10 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

H. W. F.—As under paragraph 1, G. O. 130, c. s., A. G. O., the (officers and) men required for the necessary guard details are excepted from the furlough granted the remainder of the regiment, and as during the time they are so on guard they have not to subsist themselves at their own expense as must the men who are on furlough, the former are, of course, not entitled to the 25 cents per day for commutation of rations during furlough time of regiment.

CONSTANT READER.—The War Department will not entertain at the present time applications for discharge from men of the Regular Army who enlisted for the war with Spain.

E. F. S.—If discharged under the circumstances you state, undoubtedly transportation and subsistence to your home would be furnished by the Government free of expense to you.

J. G.—The system of designating companies by the first letters of the alphabet was suggested by Col. Chas. K. Gardner, while Adjutant General of the Division of the North, and adopted by Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown in orders from that Division, May 22, 1816. It was followed in orders of the Southern Division by Maj. Gen. Jackson, and has since been the rule.

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MARRIED.

FARR—SAWYER.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Mabel, daughter of Mrs. M. B. Sawyer, to Lieut. Otho Willard Burnham Farr, 2d U. S. Art.

McGRATH—CARSON.—At Savannah, Ga., Nov. 11, 1898, Maj. H. J. McGrath, U. S. V. (Capt., 4th Cav.), and Miss Mary Carson, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

McKENNA—KERENS—At St. Alphonsus Church, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. Frank B. McKenna, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Inf.), to Miss Kathryn Kerens, daughter of Mr. R. C. Kerens.

O'LEARY—OLDHAM.—On Monday, Nov. 14, 1898, at St. Stephen's Church, New York, Clara M. Oldham to Timothy S. O'Leary, U. S. N.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 11, 1898, Mr. Henry B. Butler, father of Ensign Henry V. Butler, Jr., U. S. N.

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CONANT.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 16, 1898, of pneumonia, P. A. Engr. Frank H. Conant, U. S. N.

DAVENPORT.—At Ponce, Puerto Rico, Oct. 26, of typhoid fever, Corp. Clarence G. Davenport, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., only son of Rev. John G. Davenport, D. D., of Waterbury, Conn.

DAVISON.—In New York City, Nov. 11, 1898, of congestion of the brain, Mary Adele, wife of Lieut. P. W. Davison, 22d U. S. Inf., and daughter of the late Col. James S. Casey, U. S. A., retired.

DOTY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1898, Dr. Stephen Briggs Doty, an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., from Oct. 31, 1864, to Jan. 22, 1866.

DRESEL.—Suddenly, at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, 1898, Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, U. S. N.

GILLISS.—Suddenly, on the Government ferryboat General Hancock, between New York and Governors Island, at about 8:35 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 13, 1898, Col. James Gilliss, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

HUGHES.—At Columbia, Tenn., Archilaus M. Hughes, father of Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th U. S. Inf.

NOWLAN.—At Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 10, 1898, Maj. Henry James Nowlan, 7th U. S. Cav.

PEIXOTTO.—Oct. 24, at Guantanamo, Cuba, of yellow fever, Capt. Daniel Leir Maduro Peixotto, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., in his 45th year, son of the late Moses L. M. and Rachael F. Peixotto, of New York City.

RANDOLPH.—At Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13, 1898, Capt. Peyton Randolph, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf. (Immunes.)

WILLIAMS.—At Havana, Cuba, Nov. 11, 1898, of yellow fever, Lieut. Col. Charles Wilson Williams, Dep. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. (Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, assigned.)

WRIGHT.—At Fordham, New York, Nov. 8, 1898, Edward Wright, of Clinton, Conn., in the 84th year of his age, brother of Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., retired.

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GOOD AND BAD COFFEE.

"The Hotel," a handsomely printed monthly, published in Boston, in its number for October, has some valuable observations on the subject of coffee which is so universally used in the Army and Navy. Among the chief adulterations of coffee is that with chicory, which can be detected by throwing the ground coffee into cold water when the chicory will sink rapidly and color the water; the ground coffee floats, imparting no color. A bogus coffee imported from Germany shows the structure of genuine coffee, but the fat globules which are always abundant in pure coffee and the ether extract, which is 14 per cent. in pure coffee, was less than 1 per cent. It was evident that this coffee has been treated for the manufacture of coffee extract, after which the grains were roasted a second time with the addition of a little sugar to cover the berries with a deceptive glazing. The dark color of the beans was due to the second roasting. Roasted imitation coffee may usually be very easily detected. As a rule, genuine roasted coffee will float on water and the artificial article will sink.

West Indian coffee is for the most part even sized, pale and yellowish, pure and heavy with a fine aroma, and loses little in weight by roasting. The Brazil coffee is larger, less solid and greenish or white, while the Java coffee is smaller, slightly elongated, pale in color, deficient in aroma and essential oil, and light. Ceylon produces coffee of all descriptions, but the ordinary coffee is even colored, slightly canoe-shaped, strong in aroma and flavor, of considerable gravity. Mocha is small and dark in color. It is stated that East India coffees are sometimes shipped to Arabia and exported from that country as genuine Mocha coffee. The Rio coffees form a very large proportion of the coffees consumed in the United States. Its bean is smaller than the Java and nearly the size of the Mocha.

It is not an uncommon practice to treat inferior or damaged coffee by some process for the purpose of an imitation of superior grades. Java seems to be the brand to have been especially subject to this treatment, or rather, other coffees are colored in imitation of Java. South American coffees are often exposed to a high moist heat which changes their color from green to brown, thus forming imitation Java. Santos coffees are converted into Java by being decolorized with lime water, washed, rapidly dried, and colored by a slight roasting or by means of azo-orange. The weight lost is regained by steaming and then coating the beans with glycerine, palm oil or vaseline to prevent evaporation.

The correspondent of the New York "Sun" in Manila reports that General Merritt has denied all requests for orders to return home. He adds: "Many of them were from the dilettante soldiers of the staff, and it is hard to see why they are not permitted to go, for they are of no good whatever out here and never have been. Whatever ulterior purpose may have been served by their appointment, they have not been of the slightest use to the Army. This is not meant to be a wholesale condemnation of such appointments, for there are men among the appointees from civil life who have been doing good work out here. A few of them have been conspicuously successful. But these men have all been in places where their civil training fitted them to do this work." It would appear from our official dispatches that one thousand Colorado Volunteers have organized a camp meeting and telegraphed the Governor and press of their State, asking that they be brought home. Such Volunteers are not worth the expense of their transportation.

The French general staff appears to the Germans to have gone to pieces completely in the confusion over Dreyfus, and M. Déroulède and his patriots appear for the moment to be the most effective allies Germany could desire in keeping guard over Strasburg and Metz.

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A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by George H. Thomas Post No. 2, Dept. of Cal. and Nev., G. A. R.:

Whereas, George H. Thomas Post viewed with lively interest and much satisfaction Comrade President McKinley's decision to place at the head of the Army of invasion in Cuba that staunch, true and tried soldier, General Wm. R. Shafter, an honored member of this Post;

Whereas, The events of the past have proven that the confidence reposed in Comrade Shafter, who by his skill, strategy, courage and untiring energy has accomplished so much, was not misplaced, but that he has proven himself the typical American soldier; and

Whereas, We feel that too much credit cannot be accorded Comrade Shafter, who, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties in a strange country and greatly outnumbered, handled his little Army in a manner which won for him glory and renown and which will be gratefully remembered by his fellow countrymen;

Therefore be it Resolved, That George H. Thomas Post No. 2, always ready to recognize true merit in our Army and Navy, hails with delight the good news of Comrade Shafter's success, and in the language of our beloved Order, greets him in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Wishing him Godspeed and safe return to his many friends in California.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of this Post and a copy be forwarded to Comrade Shafter signed by the Commander and Adjutant.

J. MURRAY BAILEY, Commander.
JOHN H. ROBERTS, Adjutant.
Dated July 5, 1898.

Maj. J. E. Runcie, of the 1st Ohio Volunteers, has written to the Commissary General an interesting letter, in which he speaks of the saving his regiment effected by the exchange of rations, and says: "We did realize something more than $4,000 in profits from the exchange, and with such an addition to our resources we were able to feed our men better than any soldiers I had ever before seen in the field. They had plenty and variety in a degree I never knew to be surpassed and seldom equalled even by troops in garrison. There was never a time in our entire period of service when the Subsistence Department failed to supply rations promptly, of good quality. Whatever cause may have inspired the complaints of the men, the inference that the Department was accountable for it is entirely unwarranted, and that the accusations made against it are totally unjustifiable. It will be recalled that when the militia organizations of the several States were asked to volunteer for service, they almost unanimously made it a condition precedent that they should serve only under their own elected officers. They had their way, and whole regiments went out to serve in the field without a single officer who had had any experience in supplying troops or who knew anything at all about the care of men in camps. And it was very noticeable that when the results of their own ignorance overtook them they were not slow to accuse their own officers, without whom they had refused to serve, of dishonestly disposing of their rations, when the truth was that their officers were merely as ignorant and as inexperienced as themselves. I see no reason to look for any other result whenever ignorant and inexperienced officers are allowed to trifle with the health and the lives of equally ignorant and inexperienced men."

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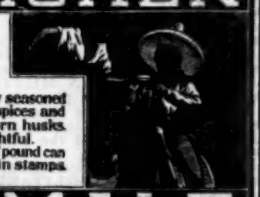

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Smallpox is said to be rife in Cuba. There are more than 5,000 cases in the district and half of the town of Gibara is infected. The epidemic has been in progress for more than three years and the Spanish and Cuban authorities have made no attempt to check it. The type of the disease is singularly virulent, and it will not be safe to send more troops to Holquin. A hospital with 150 beds has been established at Gibara and 200 cases of the disease isolated.

Mrs. Lilly Devereux Blake announces that the American eagle of heraldry, the actual Bird o' Freedom, is a hen! She reaches this conclusion not from anatomical considerations but by the following careful process of deduction. It stands to reason that when the eagle was selected as our emblematic bird the best eagle was taken. Eagles are like human beings, the female is the best in plumage, set up, size and beauty; ergo the female was taken for the shield. Our acquaintance with eagles is not sufficiently intimate to permit us to add independent confirmation to Mrs. Blake's discovery, but we join heartily in the verdict of the meeting which said with one voice "Isn't that good?"

Telegraphing from Manila to the United States is expensive, as can be judged from the fact that a telegram of thirty-five words from Admiral Dewey to the mayor of Philadelphia, thanking him for a congratulatory message, cost $107.10.

Mrs. Russell Sage contradicts the statement that she is to present to the Government a new Army hospital on a site near Mobile, Ala., and is quoted as saying: "When the Government declined my offer I dropped the matter. My offer was a specific not a general one, and was made in a time of special need. Now I believe that the Government should provide the hospitals to care for its own men. I believe that regimental hospitals are the best, because they bring the sufferers nearer together and enable them to help each other."

It is reported that a petition with more than 200,000 signatures will be sent to President McKinley from Cuba asking that the evacuation of the island be hastened, and requesting that relief be extended to the suffering Cubans. As the present population of Cuba is estimated to be not more than 900,000 persons, including children and a large proportion of illiterate, such a number of signatures would amount to a plebiscite. Probably the figure given expresses the hope rather than the performance of the petitioners.

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